DE MORBIS FOEMINEIS · — TURNER

52261/A
J. vi. Tur

£2/2/-

De Morbis Fœmineis, 65553

THE

WOMANS COUNSELLOUR:

OR,

The Feminine Physitian,

Enlarged.

Modestly treating of such occult Accidents, and secret Diseases, as are incident to that Sex, which their too much modesty, too often to their sorrow, causes them to conceal.

Discere quæ puduit, Scribere jussit, &c.

Also a Supplement touching Agues and Feavers, usefully applicable to both Sexes.

Whereunto is added,

The *MANS* Counsellour, *healing of Ruptures, and particular diseases belonging to Men.*

The Fourth Edition.

By *R. Turner.* Philomath.

London, Printed for *J. Streater,* and are to be sold by the Book-sellers in *London,* 1686.

Licensed,
November 17, 1685. *Rob. Midgley.*

Jo. Bellenger Warden.

WELLCOME
HISTORICAL
MEDICAL
LIBRARY

TO THE
READER.

Courteous Reader,

THe *first, second, and third Impression of this Subject, finding acceptance at thy hands (and that not without desert: for I confidently am assured, you have reaped the profit thereof) be you of what sex or condition soever; whether you apply it to privat use or publick practice: This, I say, is one and none of the least motives, to induce me to give you an Enlargement thereof. And have now made it applicable to all* Sexes *and* Conditions; *by an Additional Supplement, touching the* epidimical *diseases of* Agues *and* Fevers *The* Ague *is a distemper, under which many people sadly for a long time* Languish; *and commonly take poysons instead of medicines, never regarding the* Causes *nor* Kindes *of the Disease, nor of the Medicine; but Generally cryng out, I am* sick *of an Ague And then every woman hath a medicine at her tongues-*

end, and by hart; though she knows the nature or quality of it no more, then I am acquainted with the Man *in the* Moon, *and perhaps scarce so much; And that's the reason so few are cured, because they hearken to every idle Tale, which sooner kills then cures: But if I write till doomes-day, I shall never alter their foolish opinion, that is, They know better than any Doctor can teach them. But that I may a little manifest their vanity, I'le insert one Example, of which I lately was both* Auricularis *and* Oculatus testis. *A woman, where I chanced lately to come, sate hovering over the fire' (*Cornelius his Tub had been a fitter place for her) *and Complained of an Ague: A gossip stands by; and demands, when begins your fit? Ile tell you what will help you at once taking. And what rare* Arcanum *would now proceed from this learned Doctress, I longed to hear: And this was her prescription.*

Take Garden snailes, (the Gardners will be glad to be rid of them, (Quoth she) (so would the Patient of her disease two, thought I); sow them up alive in a linnen Cloth, making a Chain or Collar of them, and wear it about your neck; and I'le warrant, it will drive away your Ague, Cries the woman. A Collar of Welsh Parsley *would do it more sure and* speedy. *But the truth is, the sick woman*

La-

To the Reader.

Laboured under Lues Venerea ; *which I am sure hath different* Symptoms *from an Ague, yet it's possible an Ague may also accompany it ; yet she must have a* Prophetick Doctor *to tell her disease by her piss which one may as soon do, as teach an Ass to read Hebrew. But as they are, so I leave them ; in hopes my Book will meet with more ingenious Readers.*

Your Well-wishing Friend,

Robert Turner.

THE

THE TABLE

OF Women Diſeaſes in general: The Introduction. Chap. 1.
Of the Menſtrue or Termes. Chap. 2.
Of the ſuppreſſion, or ſtopping of the Termes. Chap. 3.
Of the immoderate Flux of the Termes. Chap. 4.
Of the Flux of the Womb, or the Whites. Chap. 5.
Of the Fits of the Mother, or ſuffocation, and drawing up of the Matrix. Chap. 6.
Of the falling down of the Womb Chap. 7.
Of natural Conceptions. Chap. 8.
Of Barrenneſs Chap. 9.
Of menſtrous and unnatural birth Chap. 10.
Of the unnatural fleſhy Conception in the Womb called Mola Chap. 11.
Of weakneſs of Children in the womb. Chap. 12.
Of Miſchances, and to prevent the ſame. Chap. 13.
To expel and drive forth a dead Child out of the Womb. Chap. 14.

Of

The Table.

Of hard Labour and means to procure easie Delivery. Chap. 15.

Of superfluity of Milk, and other accidents happening after the Birth, as sore Breasts. Chap. 16.

Meanes and Remedies for Nurses that want Milk. Chap. 17.

Of Dropsies and Tympanies, an Appendix.

THE

THE WOMANS COUNSELLOUR.

The Introduction.

CHAP. I.

Of Womens Diseases in General.

THis being a Subject, which too much modesty, or indeed, as it is, simple folly of many of the female Sex, hath hindred them from attaining to;and others tofill their purses,have and do still endeavour to conceal: But the want thereof being much, and the benefit great to save the health,and sometimes the lives of many poor women, *whom God made* as like himself, as he did the greatest Queen in the world; is the cause of bringing this so much necessary work to every ones capacity. And to treat peculiarly of the Diseases, and Infirmities incident to women, which, as

they want a peculiar Treatise, so they require a peculiar and proper Cure, as *Hippocrates* at large teacheth: For the women do much differ from the men, from their beginning, and therefore do labour under, and suffer many Diseases peculiar and Proper only to that Sex; which men can never suffer, neither are they incident to them. Wherefore, Is it not requisite to call such infirmities womens diseases, and for them to institute not onely a proper Treatise, but a special Cure? Nevertheless, it hath been, (and perhaps still is) contended against by some learned and famous men, who would account this Treatise needless, and seem to aver, that there is no such vast distinction to be used between the Male and Female; but their diseases having only respect to the Sex, may be cured by one and the same general method. And this indeed may be true in some common and general Diseases, usual to both Sexes; but in such infirmities as appertain only to the women, and are not at all contingent to the men, their falsity plainly appears. And therefore *Galen*, *Hippocrates*, and *Dioscorides*, and many

Hip. 1. *De morbis mul.* 331.

many others, have taken the pains to write whole commentaries meerly upon the Diſeaſes of women; but yet their works are much incuſed by the corruption of time, though full of much variety of ſpeech, gravity, and excellency of Learning.

This Treatiſe of the Diſeaſes of women, is ſo occult, intricate, and difficult to perform, that there is nothing to be found in all the Cabinets of nature, or ſecrets of the medicinical Art, more abſtruſe and difficult. The cauſes of this are many, as *Hippocrates* numbers them in his Book, *De morbis mul.* *pag.* 131. The firſt cauſe is, that women carry Diſeaſes a long time about them, & rooted in them and yet are either voluntarily, or fooliſhly ignorant thereof; either they do not know, or elſe are ſuperfluouſly modeſt as they will not diſcover the ſame, until time and neceſſity, too late, to their pain, teaches them to know them by experience. And from hence it follows, that their cure is not only difficult, but oftentimes their Diſeaſes are incurable. *Hipp. de morbis mu.* *pag.* 331.

The ſecond cauſe *Hippocrates* numbreth

breth to be this: That a great many women that are troubled with ſome ſecret Diſeaſe, and do well know the ſame, yet are ſo ſhamefac't and modeſt as rather to ſuffer under the ſame: than to communicate their minds to the Phiſician. Whereas he that wears the ſhoo, beſt knows where it wrings; and amongſt other Cauſes, the information of the Patient, diſcovers to the Phiſician the knowledge; and ſo conſequently, the Cure of the Diſeaſe may be the eaſier effected. Now the Phyſician being deſtitute of that help, by reaſon of the ſilence of the woman, the knowledge of the Diſeaſe is the more hard to find out, and conſequently the Cure more difficult.

This alſo may be added for a third cauſe, the too much verecundity or timidity of the Phiſicians, dealing too careleſly with the women, being too ſhamefac'd, or baſhful to deal plainly with them, and to enquire of them diligently and perfectly, the cauſes of their infirmities, and alſo *abſconditos locos ſuos attingere & tractare*, which is neceſſary and needfully required. Of which negligence, *Hippocrates* doth much reprove and reprehend many Phyſicians, who do

no

not accurately and carefully study to search out, and understand the true Causes of womens Diseases, without the knowledg whereof, their going about to Cure them, is rash and indiscreet.

But to pass by these Causes, which are of no small moment, it will not be amiss to add another, that the ignorance of Mid-wives, not knowing the internal secret parts of nature, nor how to exhibite in word or outward remedies, may cause to the women difficult and hard Labours.

From all which, is consequently gathered, that the Causes finding out, the matter and knowledg of womens Diseases, containeth in it many secrets and great difficulties.

But these difficulties carry with them, and comprehend in themselves, a recompence of jucundity and profit; For what is more delightful to man, than to understand so great secrets, and mysteries of Nature? And what can be more profitable to a Physician then to find out and know the way and maner of curing, and helping the infirmities and diseases of women? For since that the infirmities which do most frequently afflict mise-

rable women,are very many moſt acute and grievous,in ſo much that their complaint may be heard almoſt continually from the very Womb ; certainly Phyſicians in the ſtudy of their Cure ſhall not only gain great eſteem and honour, but much profit. This therefore induceth me to render this Treatiſe plainly in the *Engliſh* tongue,that the women themſelves may be their own Phyſicians.

The firſt thing therefore here intended to be handled,is of the Conception of man ; and therein the firſt thing to be noted, is the diſtinction and difference of the Sexes of man and woman : without which no conception can be had,nor the Courſe of nature maintain'd ; of which,that it may be fully and perfectly underſtood by you,we ſhall ſpeak plainly. I ſay therefore as the Philoſophers teach, that all things whatſoever that are,have a twofold *ens* or being: ſome ingenerative, incorruptible, eternal, as Intelligences and Heaven ; others generative,corruptible, and momentary , as theſe inferior Elements,and thoſe things which conſiſt of the Elements.

Although the Elements as to the whole, are ingenerative and incorruptible,

ble, nevertheless, according to the parts they are generated and corrupted, and are subject to continual transmutation. But the cause thereof, is the *materia prima*, or first matter, which always desires new forms, as the Philosophers in their Physicks every where teach. But to let pass all other circumstances, *Galen* tells you, there was a man so studious in the secrets of Nature, as to seek if it were possible to be immortal, and bring immortality upon the Body. But the *materia prima*, or (which, if you will, call it) God himself, knew this to be unlawful, and this *Galen* sufficiently declareth; for that which consisteth of *Arteries*, Veins, Nerves, Bones and Flesh, is the compound of Nature, and therefore is subject to corruption, for the *Frabricatum* or building of Nature, is a plain way, yet impossible to bring a man to immortality, his structures are subject to fall. The greatest of Cities, and the wisest of men, be their Counsels never so great, or their people never so many, and their wisdom and their providence never so much, time will bring them all to nothing.

Gal. 14. cap. 11.

Gal. 1. cap. 1.

Therefore the works of Nature are wonderful, as, that as one dies, another lives, and inſtead of one another ſucceeds; and by that Rule you may call nature to be immortal, but this is no other but the continual Generation of mankind; ſo teacheth Philoſophy, and ſo the learned write. There is no part of the Body, but is neceſſary to be uſed, and competent to the protection of life, as the Brain, the Heart the Liver, the Eyes, the Noſe, the Ears: But if we ſhould particularly inſtance the *primum mobile* of Nature, we muſt then ſpeak of the four principal parts which carry a diſtinction between the Male and the Female, and are the preſervers and continuers of mankind.

Gal.6. 7.14.

3 De uſu part.

I'le preſume ſo much modeſty as to give you theſe terms in the old tongue, my meaning cannot be unknown; 'twas lawful for *Ovid* to write what he would not ſpeak, and you may know my meaning; the parts following which we muſt treat of, are the maintainers, and continuers of the World, before the confuſion of *Babel*, called *prudenda, teſtes, uteri.*

Turner.

You

You know my mind, if you do not his; in *English*, such things as have the best sense of feeling.

Of this which we said before, we intend only to discriminate the Sexes, without which no Generation can be had in any Creature whatsoever, without the perfect mixture of Male and Female.

And therefore *Aristotle*, in all his works, counted the Earth to be the mother of all creatures, the Son the Father and begetter of them; so saith likewise *Plato* and all others, that the Man and the Woman consist of two Elements of the Sun and Moon; the Father and begetter to be Fire or Sun, the woman or conceiver to be the Earth or Moon; of which the whole World is built and consists. *Arist. de gen.* c. 2.

As the Microcosmus or great world consists, and is properly supported by the Sun and Moon, which are the Male and Female of the same great World: So the Microcosmus, man, by the woman which is the Moon of the man, and the Earth the Microcosmus, and the field of his generation, products the continual gene- *Turner.*

ration of mankind. To speak of the differences of Sex and parts between man and woman, would take up a Volume in Philosophy, beyond our present intention, which intends only the infirmities incident to the Moon of Man, or that Creature which we call a woman; Something may be said how the Sun and Moon of the Microcosm, or the man and the woman, differ in parts & nature. Philosophy largely teacheth it, but we say no more, but only, they differ in Faculty. For the Man or the Sun of the Microcosm, hath a power or faculty to ingender in another, that is, in the Moon; but the woman hath also a faculty and power of generating, or bringing forth in her self, by the help of the Sun her husband; without which mutual conjunction, no Generation can be had.

Turner. I hope you have wit enough to know what I mean by the Sun and the Moon, that I may not be forc'd to English one thing twice; and if you be Men or Women, then know that by the Sun I mean the Man, and by the Moon the Woman; *which if she be a whore, I cannot help it.* That's an Eclipse to the microcosmical Sun;

Sun; And as these two differ in Sex, so they differ in Nature, and in the several Faculties of Nature, & members belonging to procreation, and generation of Creatures accommodated the one to the other; but if you will take the distinction, *Aristotle* he calleth them in Women *Pudenda* and *uterus*, and in Men *Testes* and *Membrum virile*. *Testes* signifies properly, Witnesses; and a man without such Witnesses will have bad success in his cause if women be of the Jury. *Turner.* And therefore the first Mover and Maker of all things knew it necessary, to have a procreation of Mankind, for the continual supply of the World, which should be as well male as female, and therefore he made the woman, and fitted her answerably to be accommodated to receive the Instrument of the Microcosmical Sun, the Man; necessarily fitting one to the other, for an Act of generation; and this was the cause why 'twas not thought fit the Man should be alone; for if he had been so, the World had ceased in him; and 'twas not only sufficient to make a Man and a Woman so, and furnish them with Instruments

proper to conjunction and copoulation; but alſo that as well in the Man as in the Woman, there ſhould be a deſire, and magnetical attraction to the Act of copulation, by a ſympathy between themſelves; or elſe, the very Act it ſelf would be abhorred, and the ſpecies of humane Generation fauſtrata, and come to nothing; by an abhorrency of the Act it ſelf, naturally as it is, whereby the intention of the Nature would have fallen to the ground, and one Man, and one Woman only, been made in vain. Therefore the ſagacity of Nature, to cauſe propenſity in both Sexes, to the Act of Generation for procreation ſake, endued both with a recipocal pleaſure, and delight in the Act of Coition it ſelf.

And this propenſity and pleaſure, is not ordained in men and women only, but in all other Animals to maintain a continual ſucceſſion of generation a mongſt them: as appears by the great fierceneſs and earneſt deſire of all creatures to this Act, of which the Philoſophers largely write; but we paſs it, as not pertinent to our preſent intent, and come to ſpeak of the menſtrual or monthly Courſes, by the natural conſtitu-

stitution whereof, all women are more or less weak or strong diseased or sound, more or less able and meet for conception, according to the species or degrees thereof.

CHAP. II.

Of the Menstrua *or Terms.*

Aristotle delivers that the *Menstrua* is an Excrement, and in proportion as the Seed of man; and that they happen to Women at the same age, as the men begin to have Seed: And that the humours of the Terms are purged forth by Nature, as superfluous and unprofitable; therefore they may be comprehended under the general notion of an Excrement; the principal use thereof is, for generation sake, which is the first institution thereof, the Birth desiring a copious matter for nutriment. *Arist.* 1. *de geu. Anim.* cap. 19.

The Terms generally begin in all Wo-

Women, about the fourteenth year of their age, about which time also Men begin to have Seed, and both men and women change their voice, and are subject to many other mutations in their Bodies. And they cease, as the same Philosopher writes, about the 50th year, seldome longer continuing. *The Time.*

The time of their flowing is not in all alike, for some have these purgations but one day, others two, three, and four days, according to the age and temperament of the Woman. For sometimes they flow more, and sometimes lesser. In women that are sound of body, they moderately flow two or three days; if any longer or shorter time, that Woman is sickly, or barren.

And so much for the Terms in general: we will proceed now to speak of the suppression of stopping thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the stopping, or suppression of the Terms.

WHereas by institution of Nature, it is necessarily provided, that all Women should have their monthly natural purgations, by reason of the temperature of this Sex, and many other causes if they be suppreſt or stopt, there follows to that Woman much peril, and many sicknesses; but on the other side, if they have their purgations according to the law of Nature, it keeps them in health, and preserves them from many Diseases.

The causes of the suppression of the Terms, or diminishing of [*The Causes.*] them are principally four,

The first is, the viciousnes of the Womb, and of the Vessels pertaining thereunto.

The second is, the vice, or corruption of the blood.

The third, is the viciousnes of the whole Body.

The fourth and last is, the viciousnes of

of the Faculties of the Body, to which all other cauſes may be referred.

Firſt therefore, the Terms are ſuppreſt, or deminiſht by reaſon of the Womb, and the Veſſels belonging thereunto, by which the Terms ought to be purged; if therefore the Womb labour under any Diſeaſe, which may be many, as that if the ſubſtance of the womb be tóo hard, or too thick, otherwiſe than is agreable to Nature, that cauſes a ſtopping of the Terms, that muſt be brought to a better habit, with fit medicaments, and uſed in time for a convenient remedy.

Secondly, there doth happen Diſeaſes of intemperateneſs, which are various, ſimple and compound, ſome with matter, and ſome without matter, under all which the womb may labour, partly by Nature, and from Birth; and partly growing in time againſt Nature, as hardneſs and thickneſs, of which we have ſpoken.

Of theſe Cauſes, the Simple are cold and dry, the Compound hot and dry; both which, may ſtop the Terms, cauſe the Womb to grow thick and hard, deſtroy

stroy the blood, and impedite the natural purgation.

Then there are Diseases of intemperateness with matter, as inflammations, Swellings, Tumours, and Cancers against Nature.

Then there are other Diseases, as Ulcers, Fistulaes, Imposthums, and the like, which the Womb is subject to, which also impedite the Terms.

The second cause of the suppression of the Terms, is corruption of blood, which may be either too thick, or too glutinous, by reason of the vicious thickness of the humours, the Diet, and many other causes frequently happening.

The third Cause, which causes Women many times, not to have their Purgations at all, is the viciousness of the whole Body, that it sends not blood sufficient to the Womb for this matter to be digested of; the humour inclining to other parts of the Body, either caused by ill Dyet, or too much exercise, as often happens in some rustick Women; whereby their temperament becomes too hot and dry, almost inclining to the nature of men.

Ano-

Another Cauſe of the ſuppreſſion of the Terms,is the weakneſs of the Woman in general, whereby the blood wanting power for Concoction runs to ſome other parts of the Body ; and ſo long as the woman labours under that weakneſs, the purgatious are hindered, if not altogether ſtopped.But thus much may ſuffice for the Cauſes:we ſhall now proceed to the Symtoms, Prognoſticks, and Remedies to be uſed in helping this infirmity.

Tho' outwardly no viſible ſigne may appear,but only the meer relation of the party afflicted;yet the differences thereof, may be judged by the Cauſes, and Accidents attending it, and the part of the Body thereby afflicted.Whether the whole Body be vitiated and deſeaſed, or the defect be in the Womb,or Veſſels, as that the Mouth of the Womb be diſtorted and turned aſide out of its due place or ſome other impediment thereabout or if there be a perpetual ſuppreſſion of the Terms, then it plainly ſhews ſuch a woman to be abſolutly barren.

If the Obſtruction come by weakneſs of the Veſſels,and expulſive power,then that is perceived by immoderate heat

grea

great thirſt, a ſwift and ſtrong pulſe, head-ach, and many other ſigns of heat.

But if the cauſe thereof happen to be from cold, then the woman is dull, drowſy, and much given to ſleepineſs, but without any thirſt: the pulſe beats very low, and the Urine is of a loathſome colour.

If the Diſeaſe proceed from ſome inward cauſe, it is diſcovered by the fatneſs or leaneſs of the party.

This Obſtruction uſually brings to the party afflicted, not only barrenneſs, but oftentimes the Falling-ſickneſs, Suffocation, Swellings and Impoſtumes of the VVomb, and the other parts appertaining thereunto, much dulneſs and drowſineſs over all the Body, Coughing, difficulty of breathing, the Dropſy, detention of the Urine, coſtiveneſs, heavineſs of mind, pain in the Head, and many other infirmities.

Now therefore, to proceed to the Remedies to be adminiſtred for the Cure of this infirmity, it will be very fit and neceſſary in the firſt place, to looſen the belly; which may be done by Gliſters, which diſſolve wind, and gently looſe, as thus:

A

A Glister for the stopping the Terms.

Take flowers of Cammomile and Mugwort, of each one handful; Annis-seeds and Fennel-seeds, each an ounce, and make a Decoction thereof.

Then, take of this decoction a pound or a pint, which you please: three drams of oyl of Cammomile and brown Sugar to make it a Glister; so give it.

Hiera Picra, is much commended in these causes, to purge the Excrements of the Vesicles, and remove those gross humours.

A proper Receipt thereof may be thus, to provoke the Terms.

Take the Species of *Hiera*, or (if it be lawful for me to speak *English*; and that 'tis a hard matter for me to do of such ugly insignificant words, as purblind Physitians have devised.)

Take four Ounces of the powder of *Hiera picra*, and mix it with Hony of Roses, or Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity to make into a *Bolus*.

Also, take of the same simple Species, or plain powder of *Hiera*, two drams, that is, a quarter of an Ounce; and mix it with a sufficient quantity of Syrrup of Be-

Betony, that it may be made a *Bolus*.

Another.

Take three drams of ſolutive ſyrrup of Roſes, and a ſufficient quantity of the Decoction of Citron-ſeeds; make it into a Portion or drink, which you pleaſe, and take it immediately after the *Hiera Bolus*, before directed.

Another excellent, is this.

Take of the powder of *Hiera picra*, three drams; of the Electuary called *Lentivium*, and *Caſſia* newly drawn, three drams; mix it into a *Bolus* with fine ſugar.

Be pleaſed to give me leave to tell you what a *Bolus* is; for it is a term Phyſitians have caught by the *Turner*. and, without ſenſe or reaſon, to fright you with. *Bolus*, is a Latine word, and ſignifies as much in *Engliſh*, as to ſay, a mouthful or morſel, or as much as one can ſwallow at once, ſo that you may make it a Pill or Electuary, which you pleaſe; for you know both are ſwallowed.

Some do refuſe the uſe of *Caſſia* to be adminiſtred in ſuch caſes, and condemn it;

it; but being well adminiſtred with *Hiera picra*, it is very commodious for this deſeaſe.

The opening of a vein, or letting of blood, is very proper for this diſeaſe, if it appears that there be a plenitude, or corruption thereof; it is properly to be drawn from the lower parts of the body, as the Foot; ſometimes from the Thighs, and *Venis Cubiti, et ab utero*; you may imagine my meaning, though I ſpeak Latine; but I ſay the ſuperfluous blood muſt be drawn out, and that downwards, or elſe it will endanger to ſpoil the body.

Give me leave to be ſo modeſt as to conceal that. Sub matrice.

Ligature and binding of the Thighs, is alſo requiſite in this caſe, and to keep the ſame bound to draw down the blood.

Alſo, if the Veins of the Matrix be obſtructed and ſtopt, and the humor of blood abounds, it is requiſite that there be a Vein opened, to take away the blood, and that there be other means uſed to diminiſh the ſame, as laxative and opening medicines, uſing abſtinence and exer-

xercife, as need requires; but where no rder nor abſtinence is uſed, never exect a good remedy.

But take it for a general rule, that at rſt you begin to provoke the Terms, ith gentle and lenitive moving Medines; afterwards, if that do not the ork, proceed to ſtronger by degrees, lways having due reſpect to the age nd ſtrength of the perſon.

For young and tender perſons geneally, this is a gentle mover of the erms; Syrup of Betony, of Mugwort, Hony, of Roſes, the decoction of Betoy, and Hyſop, Ceterach.

Simples gently provoking and moing the Terms; which are warm by ature, are accounted theſe;

Smallage roots, Fennel roots, roots of utchers broom, of Parſly, Madder, Aſabacca, Valerian and Elecampane.

The ſeeds of Lupines, Sperage, Parſly, nallage, Annis, Fennel, Cummin.

Of Herbs theſe, Cinquefoil, Mugwort, ild Mints, Harts-tongue, Marjerom etherfew, Wormwood, Juniper, wild ime, Lovage, Maidenhair, Southernood, and waſht Turpentine.

Strong Simples to provoke the Terms,

Terms, are; Hemlock, Rue, Centory, Savin, Euphorbium, Sagapenum, Ammoniacum, Mirrh, Aſſa foedita, Muſtard-ſeed Celandine roots, Coloquint, Pepper black Hellebore, Boras.

Theſe with the former, are to be uſed in powder, Syrrup, juice, or Decoction; but beware you be not too buſie in medling with ſome of the laſt mentioned, leſt you repent it.

A Syrrup to concoct, and prepare the humours, to provoke the Terms.

Take Syrrup of Betony, of Mugwort and Elecampane, of each half an ounce of the Decoction of Hyſop, and Betony of each four ounces; mix them together and ſo take it when you pleaſe.

Oderiferous things which provoke the Terms are, Cinnamon, Caſſia Lignea, Coſtus roots, Muſcus, Spica Indiae Spica Romana, Gallia muſcata, and ſuch like.

Fumes to be burnt to move the Terms, are

Oppopanacum, Sponoria, Frakincenſe Lignum Aloes, and red Storax.

Thing

hings by nature cool, which move the Terms, are;

The seeds of small Endive, of Melons, f Gourds, of Pompeons, Cucumers and ettice; of which, Pessaries may be made o use in the Womb; but have a care ou put a string to them, to get them ut again when you please.

Syrup to take away the obstructions in the Body, which hinder the Terms.

Take Madder, two Ounces; of the ots of Lovage, Sperage, Cypers, and ras's each an ounce and half; Peny lountaine and Balm, of each two oun-s, Spica Indiæ, half a dram, Licorice, urrants, Rosemary-flowers, and Steca-'s, of each one ounce; six ounces of oney, and nine ounces of Sugar; boyl into a syrup, and take thereof two nces at a time.

Another for the same.

Take two ounces of Madder, Sperage ots, Cypers roots, and the roots of itchers broom, of each an ounce; Va-ian Sabin, white water Mints, and nny-royal, of each a handfull; Balm o handfuls; of Melon seed, one ounce; corice and Currants, each half an

ounce;Honey and Sugar,of each ſix oun
ees ;ſo make it into a ſyrrup, and tak
thereof about an ounce and a half at
time.

To provoke the Terms ſtrongly.

Take the water of Smallage of Lu
pins, Sperage, and Fennel, of each ſi
ounces;a dram of Cinamon, a quarter o
an ounce of Spica Indiæ; Ammoniacur
and Oppopanacum, of each a dram an
a half; Parſly ſeed, Fennel ſeed, wil
yellow Rape ſeed,and Carraway,of eac
a quarter of an ounce; Gromel ſeed an
Agrimony, of each a handful; Galingal
&Saffron,of each half a dram,the kerne
ofQuinces and Mallow ſeeds,of each ha
an ounce; Syrrup of Violets,two ounce
boyl them all, except the ſyrrup, in tw
quarts ofGourds water,till the third pa
be waſted;then ſtrain it,and mix it wit
the ſyrrup of Violets, and boil it wit
ſo much Honey as you ſee convenient
then ſtrew a little powder of Cinamo
into it,and Vinegar of Squils, enough t
make it ſowriſh;then take of it in quan
tity as the former.

*Common Syrrups which remove obſtructio
of the Terms, are,*

Syrrup of Mugwort, of Maiden Hai

of Chicory with Rubarb, and the syrrup of the five roots; these you may have ready made at the Apothecaries.

A Laxative to open the Body, and purge superfluous humours.

Take Sene leaves, Penny-royal and Madder of each a like quantity; boyl them in white wine, take thereof about three ounces at a time, fasting.

Another for the same.

Take Penny-royal, Nep, Soothernwood, Rue, Centory and Hyssop, of each one handful: Savin and Fether-few, of each one handful and an half; Galingale, a dram; Cinamon and Madder, of each one handful; Mirrh, a quarter of an ounce; boyl them together in a quart of fair water, till the third part be wasted; take thereof two or three ounces fasting, at a time.

Another.

Take Sperage, Smallage, Fennel and Parsly roots, *Cardus benedictus* and Butchers broom, of each an ounce and a half; Annis, Fennel, and Carraway seeds, of each a dram and a half; Mugwort, Penny-royal, Mints, Horehound, Assarabacca, and Fether-few, of each

half a handful; ſeeth them altogethe in two quarts of water till half be waſted; then ſtrain it, and mix therewith the ſyrup of five roots, of Calamint and Mugwort, of each a like quantity, and drink thereof in the morning and afternoon, about tow ounces.

Another to move the Terms.

Take Mints, Balm, Penny-royal, Marjerom and Southernwood, of each a handful; Anni-ſends, Fennel and Carraway-ſeeds, of each an ounce; Polypody an ounce and an half, Cicory roots, an ounce; cut the roots and herbs very ſmall, and boyl them all together in a quart of water till a third part be conſumed; then ſtrain it, and ſweeten it with Sugar to our own liking, and take thereof as you pleaſe.

A Syrrup to provoke the Terms.

Take four handfuls of Cicory roots take out the pith, and cut them ſmall, and boyl them a good ſpace in two quarts of White wine; ſtrain it, and then boyl the decoction unto a ſyrrup with Sugar and take thereof about two ſpoonfuls evening and morning.

A Trochis to move the Terms.

Take a dram and a half of Mirrh, two dram

rams and an half of Lupines, Rue, water Mints, Cummin, Madder, Elecampane roots, Sagapenum, Oppopanacum, of each a dram; make it into Trochis, with the juyce of Mugwort, and give half an ounce thereof in the decoction of Juniper berries, made with water.

Wines good to provoke the Terms.

Wine of Elecampane roots, of Marjeom gentle, of the herb Bennet, of Betony, of Gillo-flowers, and of Roſemary; theſe are vey good if the Patients Body be fitting to drink Wine, otherwiſe diſcretion may direct you not to uſe it.

Confections good for this Diſeaſe are,

The Confection of Elecampane roots, the Confection of Eringo roots, Conſerves of Piony, and Mirrh roaſted in an Apple.

Pills to move the Terms.

Take the Pill Alephargine, half a dram; Aloes, two ſcruples; Savin in Powder, one ſcruple; make it into Pills with the water of Mugwort, and take half thereof at once: theſe provoke the Terms and are ſafe without any danger.

Others for the ſame.

Take Pill Alephargine, half a dram; Pill Cochiæ, one ſcruple, mix them into

five Pills, and take them at once.

By the way, heed is to be taken that these Medicines are not to be exhibited at such time as the Flowers do use to come, or nature useth to send forth the menstrual purgations; for at that time they may draw and turn the humors from the womb, where nature would vent and purge it, to some other parts of the Body, to the impediting of nature, and damage of the Body; but the whole Body being purged and cleansed, then 'tis a fit time to apply these Medicaments, which may take away the intemperateness, and remove the vices and obstructions of the Womb and Vessels; purifie the crassious and corrupted blood, and extenuate the same out of the Vessels; and briefly provoke the Terms: To do which, you see the ways and means are manifold, partly simple, partly compound, partly internal, and partly external, to be administred and exhibited sundry wayes, and for sundry reasons, as the cause and necessity shall require, to which we further proceed.

Pills to procure the Terms.

Take Musk and Mirrh, of each four scruples, Sterhas, Madder, Penny-royal, Ci-

Citron pills, long Pepper, Cassia Wood, Cassia pills, Piony seeds, and Calmus, of each three quarters of an ounce; Spica Indiæ, half adram; make Pills thereof with the juyce of Mugwort; whereof take a dram at once.

Thus far of inward Medicines to procure the Terms; there are also many outward Medicines to be used if need require, the first part whereof are Baths and Lotions, which are partly natural, as of the natural water of hot Baths; and partly artificial, which are prepared of congruent and fitting Medicaments.

A Bath or Lotion for the Terms.

Take of Camomile flowers, of Mugwort, Calamint, Dictamus of Crete, Briony, Savin, of each one handful; of Annis-seeds, Fennel-seeds, yellow Carrot-seeds, and Ameos, of each an ounce; mix them altogether, and therewith make a Decoction in water.

The use of these Lotions and Baths, is twofold; First, to wash and Bathe the Thighs and lower parts of the Woman, with the water decocted; and secondly, for the Woman to sit in a Bath up to her middle.

The second sort of external medicines

are injections,or medicines to be injected into the Womb;and Pessaries,or Suppositories to put up into the Womb,and remain there a space. Suppositories are made of medicines wrapt up in Wooll or Bombast,or some such like thing; and so put up into the Womb, and there a great while to be deteined.

But always remember that you tye a string thereunto, put about the Thigh, that it may again be taken out when you please,

A Pessary for the Terms.

Take the leaves, roots, and juyce of Mercury, and make thereof a Pessary, and apply it alone; it may also be mixed with other Medicaments.

Pessaries of odoriferous things, and Aromaticks are very good.

An Aromatick Pessary to draw down the Flowers.

Take of Gum Laudanum the best, two parts;of Belzoine and Mirrh,of each one part;of Musk one part: mix the Aromaticks with Oyl of white Lillies, a sufficient quantity, to make it into a fit form, and so put it up.

Pessaries more strong in operation,are such as are made of Coloquintida, Brio-

ny,

ny, Scammony, and the like, an example whereof take following.

A Pessary to move the Terms.

Take of Oxe gall, the juyce of Briony, of each an ounce; Pulp of Coloquintida two drams; of Mirrh one dram; make this into a Pessary as before is directed, and so apply it.

In the third place outward means to be used, are fumes and suffumigations, and they are best to be made of odoriferous Armatick things, whereof take this example.

A Fumigation to procure the Terms.

Take Belzoinum, Storax, Calomint, Mirrh, Bdellium, of each a dram; Gallia Muscata Mes: half a dram, Libethum half a scruple; Storax liquid, or Oyl of Spike perfumed, a sufficient quanty, to make it into Pills or Trochis.

These you may have at the Apothecaries.

This is to be put on a moderate fire, that the fume may assend, and the Woman is to be so commodiously placed, that she may receive the fume up into the Matrix through a Vessel or Funnel fit for that purpose, which is to be made broad at that end next the fire, that it

may receive all the ſmoak, and with a narrow neck like a Funnel, to inject the fume into the Matrix.

But theſe Fumigations as *Hippocrates* teacheth, uſe to cauſe the Headach. Therefore, the Womah ought to be well covered and fortified with clothes, that the vapours may be kept from aſcending to the Head.

Hip. 5. *Apho.* 28.

In the fourth place, amongſt the external Medicines, unguents and plaiſters are to be uſed, and applyed to the *Abdomina* or ſecret places.

Letting of bloud is alſo to be uſed in the foot, or elſewhere, as need requires us.

An Oyl good to bring down the flowers.

Take Oyl of ſweet Almonds, two ounces of white Lillies, one ounce; Oyl of aniſeed, two drams mix them and therewith annoint *&c.* it is very effectual for infirmities in thoſe parts.

A Plaiſter to apply, to move the Terms.

Take of Penny-Royall, Calamint, Ditany, Mugwort, of each one handful; Cinamon, Cloves, Mirrh, Balſome, of each a darm; Meal of Peaſe, a pound; mix them with White Wine upon the fire, and make thereof a plaiſter, and apply it to

to the *pudenda.*

An Oyntment for the same.

Take Musilage of Fleawort and Linseed, of each an ounce ; Butter unsalted ; two ounces, Hens grease, Ducks grease, Goose grease, marrow of Calves bones, of each half an Ounce ; Ammoniacum, a quarter of an Ounce ; Oyl of Sesanum, Oyl of sweet Almons, of each five drams; Wax sufficient to make it into a salve. With this Ointment, annoint the body behind and before, from the Navel downwards; but not before you have used all other inward means and outward, of Bathing, letting bloud, Fumes, Pessaries, *&c.*

A Plaister for the same.

Take *Confectio Benedicta*, half an ounce, Turbith, a quarter of an Ounce ; Nigella seed, three drams ; clarified Honey enough to make it into a plaister.

This Plaister is to be applyed over the Privities, as before is directed.

If you perceive the courses begin to appear, then take this drink following.

Take Mugwort, Sene-leaves and Penny-royal, of each half a handful ; Cinnamon, half an Ounce ; Mace, three drams: boyl these altogether in three pints of good wine, until the fourth part be wasted:

sted:boil it in a pot stopt close in boyling water,otherwise called *Balneo Mariæ.*

In the last place,is to be used frictions, or often rubbing of the thighs; and inferiour parts,todraw the humour downwards, Ligatures or binding the Thigh hard with a string, Cupping Glasses to, be applyed to the Hips, and Thighs and the inferiour parts, both with scarification and without.

Let the sick party beware of all slimy meat,and hard meat,&from all salt, cold binding things, which are hard of digestion:omit hatred, sorrow and Melancholiness: and always in these cases, begin with the mildest medicines first; of whichyou have sufficient beforedirected. And thus far, for the suppression or stopping of the Terms: we proceed to the extraordinary flux (an evill also incident to Women) and the remedies thereof.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the immoderate Flux of the Terms.

HAving hitherto fully declar'd the Symtoms, Causes, and Cure of that great Feminine infirmity, the stopping or obstruction of the Terms, we provide now in order to treat of the immoderate Flux or overflowing of Womens courses, which often times brings to the party afflicted therewith many other infirmities, and great weakness, and sickness, pains in the back and stomack, loss of appetite, ill digestion and many other diseases, as Dropsy, Consumption, and others.

This infirmity may, and oftentimes is caused by some fall, blow, thrust, overstraining, too much exercise, over heating the body, and thereby making the blood thin and fluxible.

It is also caused by some unnatural, and untimely birth, breaking of a Vein, or some brusings in the Womb, some Vein there being broken, or through some weakness in the retentive faculty,

and

and too much ſtrength of the expulſive; too much moyſture and ſlipperineſs in the Matrix.

Many ſuppoſe the immoderate Flux of the Terms, and the continual iſſue of Women to be one and the ſame diſeaſe; but they are beſides the Cuſſion; for they two ſeveral and diſtinct diſeaſes, as *Galen* plainly teacheth, for the ſuperfluous Flux of the Terms, blood only iſſueth, as it uſeth to appear in the natural monthly purgations, but only it flows immoderately; but in the iſſue or Flux of Women, not only blood, but various excrements, ſometimes watry, and of another ſubſtance, are evacuated.

The Terms or courſes are ſaid to flow immoderatly, after a twofold manner.

Firſt when they flow exceſſively, and beyond meaſure in a ſmall time.

Secondly, When this evacuation continues many days beyond its natural courſe and time.

And to this purpoſe, writes *Galen*, when he ſaith, Men are wont to call that much rain, or great rain, which continues a long time, though it fall but ſlowly, and leaſurely; or elſe if it ſuddenly fall upon the earth in great ſhowers.

If

If any one shall be so curious, as to ask what is the proper quantity and measure of the menstrual blood, which nature ought duly to evacuate, *Hippocrates* answers them, That in a sound Woman, and one perfect in health, the moderate monthly Purgations ought to be about 20 Ounces, a very little more or less; if they exceed very much that proportion, or are much less, then are the Courses diseased, and disaffected. *Hip. 1. Lib. de morb. mulier. pag. 313.*

But the certain quantity of monthly natural purgations cannot so strictly be defined in all bodies, because of the difference of the temperature, the diet, habit, constitution, age and strength of Womens bodies: It must necessarily be, that some must have them more copiously then others; but this definition might be taken to be of a Woman in perfect health; but if the Flux of natural purgation be immoderate, the party must needs be much afflicted therewith, and thereby incur many other Diseases; of some whereof mention is already made, and partly of the causes thereof.

But

But we desire to be a little more copious in discovering the causes of this distemper, before we proceeed to the method of the cure thereof.

Causes.

The Causes of this immoderate Flux, are distinctly and accurately handled by *Galen*, That The Terms (as other Fluxes of blood) do flow immoderately for three causes.

Gal. 3. de Sim. Caus. Cap. 2. 5. Aph. Com. 58.

First, By reason of the faculty that recludeth the Vessel containing the blood; as in the Flux of blood at the nose.

The second, Because of the evil affection, and ill disposition of the blood.

And the third by reason of some vitiousness, or detriment in the Vessels themselves.

The first cause is, by reason of the natural faculties which are four. The faculty attractive, retentive, alterative, and the faculty expulsive.

All which faculties perform their operations, according to their proper temperatures, as *Galen* largely teacheth.

Gal. 1. de fac. Nat.

There-

Therefore they are the cauſe of the menſtrual Fluxes immoderation, when theſe faculties do not properly, and duly exerciſe their Functions and Offices.

As chiefly, If the retentive faculty be too weak, that it cannot retain the blood so much, and ſo long as it ſhould, until its due time; this is a ſpecial cauſe of the ſuperfluous Flux, which many times happens, by reaſon of ſome ill diſtemper in the Womb or Veſſels, either too much cold, or moiſture, or both.

In like manner, it comes to paſs, when the expulſive faculty too powerfully ſends forth the blood, in ſuch quantity, and at ſuch times, when by the Laws of Nature it ſhould not; and this alſo chiefly happens by reaſon of ſome ill diſtemper in the Womb or Veſſels, either proceeding of too much heat and dryneſs, or both.

Another cauſe of immoderate Flux of the Terms, is the ill diſpoſition, or corruption of the blood, and that after a twofold manner.

The firſt, when the blood is ſo vitious, that it corrodeth and corrupteth the Veſſels wherein it is contained, which is done, when the blood is too thin, hot, or ſharp,

sharp, and that by reason the temperature, or ill dyet, is mixed with superfluity of Flegm, Choler, or Melancholy which are offensive to nature, and do provoke her to expel them.

A second cause is superfluity of blood distempered, so that the

4*Method.*2. Vessels cannot contain it but it breaks out, and forces a purgation, by reason of the abounding acrimonious humor thereof as *Galen* also makes mention. Having now spoken of two causes of the immoderate Flux of the Terms, we proceed to the third, which is, because of the vitiousness of the Vessels, and that consisteth in the too much hardness, softness, or smalness thereof: And hapens to come, in youth, in their first beginning; and to others afterwards, in progress of time. And this happens to come thus to pass. Too much softness of superfluity of moisture, hardness of too much dryness and smallness of too much hunger or want of sustenance.

If this superfluous Flux proceed of too much blood, then the co-

Colour. lour of the Terms will be pale and whitish, if they come of

Cho-

Choler, then the Flowers will incline to yellow colour.

If Melancholy be the abounding humour, then are the Flowers of a blewiſh, black, or dark colour.

By which colours you may Judge of the abounding humour, and provide a remedy accordingly, to ſtop the exceſſive Flux thereof; for which purpoſe we now come to preſcribe many, both internal and external means.

Firſt, Obſerve theſe Rules.

Beware of hot things. If the Body be groſs, and full of blood and humours, that nature ſeems to expulſe it this way, ſtop it not ſuddenly, unleſs there be danger of much weakneſs by it, but gently purge and prepare the body firſt.

If the Body be very full of blood, you may open the *Baſilica* Vein, and ſeek to reverſe it that way; if it appear to come of Choler; or, if any other peccant humour abounds, purge that humour with proper moderate Medicines, mixing aſtringent and comfortable things amongſt it.

Let the Woman abſtain from all hard labour, and all kind of ſlimy, thin and wateriſh meat.

Vo-

Vomits are good to stay the humor, and turn their course, that they flow not downwards.

Inwardly may be given Syrrups, Electuaries, Decoctions, Confections, and the like.

A Syrrup to stay the immoderate Flux of the Terms.

Take Syrrup of Endive, one ounce, Syrrup of Purslian, half an ounce; the decoction of Egrimony, and of Plantain 4 ounces; mix them together, and make them into a Syrrup, and so take it as you please.

An Electuary for the same.

Take conserve of Roses 2 Ounces, of water Lillies, one ounce; of Pearl prepared, and burnt Harts-horn, each half an ounce: Bole-Armonick, Terra Lemnia, of each half a scruple; mix them together with syrrup of Plantain; a quantity sufficient to make it into an Electuary.

A Bolus for the same.

Take Conserve of Roses, half an ounce; Philonium, or Requies Nicolai, two Scruples: Mix them together, and make a Bolus thereof. This is not to be given, but when extremity urges.

Avicenna amongst many other Medicaments

aments of this nature, commendeth the ſe of Vinegar, which to ſome may ſeem range, it being the vulgar opinion, that inegar is of a great opening quality.

Nevertheleſs, *Galen* agrees with *Avi-n*, who writeth of Vinegar, *Gal. 1. de* hat is of an aſtringent qua- *ſim. med.* ty, and doth ſuppreſs and *cap.* 18. op fluxes of the blood. 19.

Others contradict the ſame, not ap-roving of it in this caſe, as hurtful to he Womb. And there being many other ſedicines here readily preſcribed, it ay very well be let alone.

A Powder to ſtay the immoderate Flux of the Terms.

Take Species Tria-ſantali, Diarrhodon bbatis, each a dram: Coriander, two ruples and a half: Blood-ſtone waſhed, he dram: Shepherds purſe, two ſcruples he Bolus, half a dram: Roſes, Coral, of ch half a dram; Cinamom, a quarter an ounce: make them all into a fine owder, and mix them with Sugar, as uch as you pleaſe, and take it in broth ſtrewed on meat.

Another Powder for the ſame.

Take fine Bolus, one dram: Terra ſigil-ta two ſcruples; tormenti, half a dram,

Shep-

Shepherds purſe,a ſcurple: Pearl prepar
ed one dram;Species *de gemmis frigidis* on
dram and a half:pomgranates,half a ſcru
ple : Roſes,Saunders,red Coral,of each
ſcruple:Sugar, three ounces. Mix ther
all together, and make them a fine pow
der , and give it as the other in broth c
ſtewed meat.

An Electuary for the ſame.

TakeConſerve ofRoſes ſix ounces;Cor
ſerve of Burrage,Buglas,Balm,of each a
ounce;Bolus prepared,a dram:Pearl pr
pared,a quarter of an ounce:of Rubie
Jacinths,Saphir, each a Scruple ; Cin
mon, a dram ; mix theſe together , an
make an Electuary thereof.

Another Electuary to ſtay the Flowers.

Take Conſerve of Roſes,three ounce
Marmalade,two ounces and half:redC
ral, a dram : Bolus prepared,half a dra
Blood-ſtone prepared , two drams ; m
them altogether,with the ſyrrup of my
tles,and make an Electuary thereof, a
take it as you pleaſe.

A Confection for the ſame.

Take Conſerve of Roſes three ounce
Marmalade,two ounces and a half; Co
ſerves of Burrage,Buglas,of each o
ounce;Bolus prepared,a dram and a ha

Pear

Pearl, two drams and a half: Tormentil two scruples; red Saunders, one dram; mix them all together, and make a Confection thereof, with the Syrup of Myrtles.

The Confection of black Cherries, and preserved Barberries, are also very good for this use.

A toast of bread steeped in red Wine, and Nutmegs in powder, strewed thereon, is very good.

Another for the same.

Take Tormentil and Nutmegs, of each a like quantity, Plantain seeds, half as much; beat them all to powder, and give it evening and morning, with stale beer.

Red Corral, take every day before meales in Plantain water, is also very good to stay the Flux.

For the same.

Take burnt Harts-horn, and Nettle-seeds, of each a like quantity; beat them to powder, and take thereof a dram at a time in Plantain water, and about a spoonful of the juyce of Yarrow.

Galingal chewed in the Mouth is also good.

A Clyster to stay the immoderate Flux of the Terms.

Take Fetherfew, Balm, Rue, Scabious, Rosemary flowers, Southern-wood, Comin, Bay-berries, Cassia-wood, Cassia fistula, of each a dram and an half; Dill-seed, Anniseed of each a handful and a half; shaven Ivory, two handfuls; boyl them altogether by a mild fire in two quarts of water, till half be consumed, and then strain it out, and take of this Decoction 12 ounces: oyl of Sesanum, rue and Pepper, of each half an ounce; Indian Salt, one dram: Diacastore, Confection of Bay-berries and Benedicta, of each three drams? temper them all very well together, and administer it very warm.

Thus far of such Medicines as are to be giving inwardly; we now proceed to external or outward applications, of which there are divers, but all ought to be of an astringent stoping quality: such are Pessaries, Unguents, and Plaisters. *&c.*

A Pessary, to stop the excessive Course of Terms.

Take Bauluſtes, bark of Pomgranates, Mirtles, each half a dram; mix them with a sufficient quantity of Honey, and make

make thereof a Peſſary, and put it up into the Matrix.

There are alſo more liquid Medicines, which may very commodiouſly be injected with a fit inſtrument like Clyſters.

An Injection to ſtay the Flux of the Terms.

Take Bauluſtes, Pomgranate Pill, Tragant, of each a dram: Comphrey, four drams; make a decection thereof, and mix it with four drams of the Juyce of Plantane, and make an Injection thereof.

A Peſſary for the ſame.

Take juyce of Plantane, juyce of Aloes, and juyce of Pimpernel, and make a Peſſary thereof with Cotton.

A Cataplaſm for the ſame, or a Pultis, which you pleaſe to call it.

Take Wormwood, Knot-graſs, Nights-ſhade, of each a like quantity; bound them together and ſtrain out the juyce; then temper with it Rye-meal, a ſufficient quantity, to make it into the thickneſs of a Pultis, and lay it all over the belly from the Navel to the Matrix.

A precious ſalve to ſtay the immoderate Flux of Womens Courſes.

Take Cummin, Carraway, Rue-ſeed, Amoes, Seſeli and Gallia Moſcata, of

a dram and a half; Roſin, three drams: Oyl of Dill, two ounces; Oyl of Olive, one Ounce: Lignum Aloes, Cloves, of each half a dram; melt the Roſin in the Oyl, and temper the other things with it, being beaten ſmall into fine powder, and incorporate them together, by ſtirring, until it become a thick ſalve.

Herewith anoint the Hips and Reins, it is excellent to ſtop the ſuperfluous Flux of the Terms: It is alſo good againſt Vomiting and perbreaking, and to expel wind, being applyed to the Navell, and ſtomach. Be ſure to obſerve whether the woman abound with heat or cold, and frame your Medicines accordingly; if cold be predominant, uſe ſuch things as cauſe heat, and are good to ſtop blood; ſuch are,

Frankincenſe, Maſtick Cypreſs nuts, Sandaraca, Laudanum, Mirrh, Storax, Annis, and the like.

If heat abound, ſuch things are to be prepared as are cold and aſtringent, as cool and bind; and ſuch is the nature of theſe following,

Camphir, the juyce of Sloes, burnt Ivory, Coriander, Dragons blood, Saunders, Blood-ſtone, fine Bolus, Hypocriſ-

tis.

is, the ſeeds of Kneeholm, or Butchers
Broom, call it which you will; theſe
eeds, and alſo the decoction of the
oot, are very effectual; if you would
now where to find the ſeeds, look into
he inſide of the red berries thereof, and
here you ſhall be ſure to find them;
ut not before you have found the herb,
or they grow together, and the Knee-
olm hearb is a common companion al-
oſt with every Holly-buſh.

Theſe are alſo cooling and aſtringent;
Mirtle ſeeds, Galls, Pomgranates, flow-
s called Bauluſtes, the ſeeds of Plantane
f Melons, Cucumer gourds, and of
ompeons, and the roots of Pimpernel.
et the manner of Di-
be ſuch as is nouriſh-
g, and breedeth good
yce, and is eaſily digeſt-
, eſpecially ſuch as
icken the blood &
nder the fluxibility
ereof, as birds, thoſe
pecially of the Mountains, are highly
mmended, if you can catch them.

Some are glad to eat what they can get, yet ye muſt as near as ye can void what is hurtful.

Let their drink be aſtringent Wine,
uſe to quench Steel in their drink, or
il therein the ſeeds, leaves, and roots

of Plantane. And thus much of the Flux of the Terms.

CHAP. V.

Of the Flux of the Womb, or the White in Women.

WEe have already declared, that the immoderate Flux of the monethly Courſes, and the Flux of the Womb, or the white Menſtrue, are two ſeveral diſeaſes, as *Galen* plainly teacheth. *Gal. 6. loc. affe*

We proceed now to *ad finem.* ſpeak of the Whites, or white Flux in women, called by the Phyſicians, *Menſtrua alba & profluvium uteri*, *Gal. lib. 3. de ſym* as *Galen.* *cauſ. chap. 4.*

This Diſeaſe hath great affinity with the *Gonorrhea*, or the involuntary iſſue of naturall ſeed, called the running of the Reins.

And this Flux alſo proceeds from two Cauſes; either too much cold, or or unnatural heat and the differences of this iſſue are very many, as may appear by th

he colour of the Excrements which are ometimes red, sometimes pale, some- imes yellow, sometimes black, some- imes white, and sometimes green, ometimes thick, and sometimes watery; rom Species may be gathered the qua- ty of the peccant humour, as for exam- le; If the Flux be of a red colour, it de- lares, that the iſlue flowes from the loud, and is thereby cauſed; If it be ale or yellow, it denotes, black Chol- r is the cauſe thereof; if white, it pro- eeds from Flegm; if it be thin and wa- ery, ſuperfluous humours do abound in he body.

But above all things, be ſure to know whether the Flux, be a Gonorrhea, that s an involuntary iſlue of the natural perm, which is the runing of the Reins; he ſelf ſame Diſeaſe being alſo incident o men, as well as women, and proced- th in both Sexes, from one and the ſame auſe, and that women as well as men, o labour under the ſame Symptome; ut it is general among women to call his diſeaſe the Whites; though it be a- Gonorrhea or the runing of the Reins, nder which infirmity many do a long me labour, to the great waſting and

Consumption of thier bodies; the principal cause thereof proceeding either from immoderate, excessive, or unlawfull Venery.

It is generally agreed, that the lawfull and proper cause of the Whites, is too much superfluity of excrements; but as touching the place and manner, where and how these Excrements are ingendered, Authors disagree.

Some say the cause is a dayly begeting of corrupt humours in the principal parts.

Others, that it proceeds onely from the Womb, and Spermatick Vessels.

Others, that it flows onely from the Reins, the Womb being not afflicted thereby,

But *Galen* plainly demonstrates, that the whole body's effected with this Iflue, although it purge through the Womb, and evacuate it self from the Reins and that this disease is most incident to flegmatick and weak women.

6. De locis affect. loc. 5

It remaineth, before we come to speak of the method of the cure of this infirmity, that diligence be used (as we said before) to find out whether it proceed from

rom a Gonorrhea, that is a running of the Reins, or Flux of humane seed, or not: he knowledge whereof, must be rather conjecturall, then to be demonstrated from any certain signe, other then the Patients own relation.

But the flowing of the Seed, is more thick, and floweth in less quantity, and s not so corrupr, and of a whiter colour.

On the contrary, the other excrements re more thin, do flow more abundantly, are more filthy and putrified, and re not always of the same colour.

But to proceed to the manner of the Cure of this disease: Respect in the first place is to be had to to the purging and cleansing of the whole body; and if the Disease be a Gonorrhea, and proceed of heat unlawfully, or however goten; the body must first be purged with Medicines appropriate to the Reins, before you attempt in any wise to stop the same; for which, this following is very good;

An Electuary to purge the Reins.

Take Cassia newly extracted, one Ounce; Rheubarb in powder, one dram: mix them together with Syrup of white water Lillies, a sufficient quantity to

make it into an Electuary; put this into a penny pot of white-wine, or a little posset-drink, which comes first to hand; stir it well together, till it be all dissolved in the drink, and so take it in the morning fasting, and go about your business (if you have any thing to do) about two hours after, take some broth or Posset-drink.

This Medicine you may take twice or thrice, as you see occasion, resting always as a day between.

Afterwards, you may take every other day, a dram of Trochis de Carabe in Plantane water.

You may also give the Patient, every second or third day, a drachm of the filings of Ivory in Plantane water; it is very good.

Sweating is also much commended in this case, which may be thus done. Take Barley water, three ounces; strong Wine, two Ounces: give it the Patient very warm, and so let her sweat.

After-wards, prepare a Clyster in this manner.

A Clyster for the Whites, through heat, or running of the Reyns.

Take Beets, Violet-leaves, and Night-shade;

Shade, of each one handful, seeth them well together, and take 12 Ounces of the decoction.

Or boyled liquor, which you please to call it, and to it add, Sugar 1 Ounce and a half, Yolks of Eggs, Oyl of Water-Lillies, Oyl of Roses, of each 2 Ounces, Salt a dram and a half; give this Clyster in the after-noon, a little before meat.

A Confection for the same.

Take Comfrey-roots 3 Ounces. Pompeon-seed, Water-Lillies, of each a dram, Juyce of Liquorice 2 scruples, Coral prepared, Bolus, Mittle-seed, Roses of each 10 grains, Gum Traganth half a dram, Syrrup, the Comphrey-Roots; cleave and slice them small, and seeth them in Red Wine, until they be so tender, that you may beat them to grout or pap, then pill the Pompeonseeds, and beat them together with the other things to fine Powder; then incorporate them with the pap or grout, made of Comphrey-Roots; and then put to them Syrrup of Citron Pills, and of Orenges, as much as you please, and then boyl them together to a Confection. And take every morning a spoonful thereof, before breakfast.

Conſerves of Roſes,and Marmalade, are exceeding good for this purpoſe, either to be taken alone, or mixt together, with prepared Bouls, and take thereof a dram at a time.

An excellent Syrrup for the ſame.

Take the Seeds of Purſlain,Lettice, Water-Lillies,of each an Ounce,prepared Coriander, Water Lilly-Roots, Dandelion, Night-ſhade,of each half an Ounce, Camphire,half a dram, Dates chopt ſmall 2 Ounces,Rue-Seeds,Mountain Mints, parched Comin,of each 1 dram. Steep the Dates 8 dayes in Vinegar, then ſeethe them together in 2 quarts of water,till half be waſted, ſtrain it,and put to it 12 Ounces of the juyce of Quinces,Sugar 36 Ounces, and boyl them all together to a Syrrup, and ſo clarifie them.

Of this Sirrup,take 2 Ounces, with 3 Ounces of Plantane water,or Purſlain water:This is an excellent prov'dSyrrup for this purpoſe.

Drinks and Waters good for this Diſeaſe.

Take Comphrey Roots,and boyl them in water,and drink thereof 3 or 4 Ounces at a time with Sugar.

Alſo water wherein the filings of Steel

Steel have been ſteeped, and then Myrtle-ſeeds boyled therein, is very good to drink for the ſame,

Simple waters good for this infirmity, are the waters of Plantane, Sorrel, Purſlan, and Cichorie.

The decoction of Mallows, and the Roots of Hollyhockles, is alſo very good to drink for this diſeaſe.

An Oyntment for the ſame, called, Unguentum Sandalinum.

Take red Sanders 2 drams and a half, Yellow Sanders 1 dram and a half, Roſes 3 drams, Fine Bolus a quarter of an Ounce: burnt Ivory a dram, Camphir half a dram, White Wax an Ounce, Oyl of Roſes 3 Ounces. Melt the Wax firſt amongſt the Oyl, then temper the other things amongſt them, and make them into an Oyntment.

This Oyntment is not only good to annoint the ſecret parts for this Diſeaſe, but alſo to cool the inflammations of the Kidnies, Liver, and Stomack, and all other parts, being annointed with it,

A Salve for the ſame Diſeaſe.

Take Oyl of Roſes, Oyl of Mirtles, Maſtick, of each half a dram, ſhaven Ivory a ſcruple, Camphire 2 grains,

pound that which is to be pounded, and with a little Wax, make them into a Salve; with this annoint the Kidnies, it is excellent good for the whites.

Another Confection, very good for the same.

Take ripe Black berries, or bramble berries, which you will call them, and boyl them unto a Confection, either with Honey or Sugar; and take thereof every day as much as you please: this you may make, when the Black berries be ripe, and keep it in a readiness by you all the year; it is also good for any soreness, swelling, or in the throat, and for inflammations in the mouth.

A Powder also excellent for the same.

Take the young buds of the Black-berry Bush, and the Berries thereof dryed; pound them, and drink a dram thereof twice a day in red wine.

You may gather the green buds, when the branches first spring: and keep them dry by you, and gather the Berries too when they be rip (if you be not afraid to prick your fingers) and keep them dry by you; and when you have occasion, beat them to powder, and take them in red Wine, as before is directed.

You that will not regard this Medi-

cine

cine, becauſe it is too cheap, may let it alone for them that will; there be Medicines enough to be had, to fit your turns, if you think the vertue conſiſts in their dearneſs; and I do not deſire to hinder thoſe that can furniſh you with them; but thoſe that will make uſe of this, will find it worthy their acceptance.

But if in caſe this Diſeaſe iſſue from ſome cold cauſe, it will not be then amiſs to uſe this Medicine following.

For the Whites.

Take the Seeds of Arch Angel, or dead Nettles in powder, about a dram at a time in red Wine.

Confected Anniſeeds is alſo very good for this Diſeaſe, and not improperly may be given in either caſe, this following.

Another for the ſame, or Reds.

Take 4 ſpoonfuls of Red Roſe-water, a new-laid Egg, a penny worth of white Sugar Candy in powder, and a Nutmeg grated, incorporate all theſe and beat them well together, and drink it laſt at night going to bed.

You may alſo if the Iſſue be ſharp, ſo as to cauſe pain and ſoreneſſe, uſe an Injection or Peſſary.

A

A Peſſary for the whites in Women.

Take ſome Whites of Eggs, and beat them well in red Roſe-water, and make it into a Peſſary, with ſome Cotten or linnen Cloaths wet in it, and ſo put up into the Matrix, always remembring to tie a ſtring to it, to pull it out again, when you pleaſe.

If the Whites flow from the abundance of ſuperfluous humour, it will not be unneceſſary to endeavour to evacuate the ſame through the skin, by uſing often frictions or rubbing of the whole body; firſt gently, and then more hard, by which means the humonrs may be purged through the skin. And to uſe unctions is alſo very good, if neceſſity urge, of Oyl of Camomile, of ſweet Almonds, or the like; ſo that of all ſorts of remedies you have here your choyce, and therefore we ſhall proceed to another Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the fits of the Mother, or suffocation, or drawing up of the Matrix.

MAny Women sorely labour under this Disease,it hath greater affinity with the Syncope-passion, and the Disease called Epilepsia,or the Falling Sickness;and that because of the sympathy,that is,between the heart and the brain,and the Matrix.

This happens to Women, through several causes.

Oftentimes when there is an obstruction,or stoppage of the Terms, which do burthen the Brain and Matrix with bad humours.

Sometimes by reason of the retention of their natural Seed,as in Widows, and old Maids; for this retention causeth wind to ascend,and ill vapors from the Matrix,to the Diaphragma or Midriff, and there stoppeth the passage of the breath: it often therefore troubleth such as have been used to have carnal copulation, and afterwards are constrained

strained to want it, & therefore, saith *Galen*, it doth most frequently trouble Widows.

Likewise the overmuch retention of the Seed, causeth it to putrifie, and send up ill vapours to the head, causing many trublesome accidents, as Drousinesse, dulnesse, giddinesse and pains in the head sometimes madnesse it self, shortnesse of breath and panting of the heart.

The Complexion alters into a sandy colour, swarthy or yellow pale, and sometimes rednesse of the face or eyes,

When they are thus taken with this evil distemper, they begin to gnash their teeth, and immediately lose their speech by reason their breath is stopt and sometimes it is so violent, that neithr breath nor pulse, nor life can be discerned; but lie as if they were dead, which is the worst condition of all; for the breath cannot be retained, but death will insue; for breath is the life of the body, without which no Creature can live.

This accident also happens through some sudden fright, and some sorrowful news or sad accident suddenly happening; or some sorrow or grief, whereby melancholy prevails, and overcomes the body.

It

It may likewise be caused, by reason f some strong and violent Cold, which nay so draw the breath and pulse in- vardly, that no feeling, or sense thereof utwardly appears; but this case is not o dangerous as the other.

But to proceed to remedies, when his disease commeth suddenly speedily ast cold water on her face, and give her old water to drink.

Let another Woman dip her finger in me sweet smelling odoriferous Oyl, as yl of Lillies, of Cloves, or of sweet Al- monds mixed together, and gently rub he neck of the Womb and Matrix, and hat will draw the Matrix, downwards.

If it be a Married Woman, her Hus- nd may give her a present remedy hich left it offend the maids *pudoris atia*, I leave it in my Authors one anguage.

Si maritus ungat penem suum cum Oleo riophyllorum admixto parum olei. nygdal: dulc: ad caliditatem prioris tem- randum, & cum uxore coeat; Matrix bito descendet, it is a speedy Remedy.

You must have a care to keep away sweet and pleasant things from the tients nose, and apply stinking things there-

thereunro; and one the contrary,anoint, foment,and fume the Mattix with sweet Aromatick things.

For the Matrix is drawn and attracted to sweet things, and naturally flies from stinking smells:therefore,as in the ascension,or rising of the Mother,you are to use stinking things to the nose, and sweet to the Womb; so contrariwyse,in thefalling down,or discention of theMother,you are to apply sweet perfumes to the Nose,and stinking to the Matrix:to the end,the same may thereby be drawn up again into its due place.

For this disease,it is good to hold to the Nose, *Assa fœtida galbanum*,old Woollen Clouts,or Shooes burnt,Hair,or Feathers, or such stinking things that may be gotten speedly.

And apply sweet odoriferous thingsto the Matrix beneath;for which purpose this Powder following is very good.

A Powder to be used in the nature of a Pessary,against the suffocation of the Matrix,or fits of the Mother.

Take red Storax,Lignum Aloes Cloves,of each a dram,Musk,Amber of each half adram:Make them altogether, into aPowder, and then bind it up in a Cloth.

Cloth, in the from of a Peſſary, and put it up into the Matrix.

Another for the ſame.

Take an Ounce of Oyl of Lillies, Musk, Saffron, of each 3 grains; bruſe all well together, and make a Peſſary therefof with Wooll, or Cotton, and put it up into the place.

A Fumigation for this Diſeaſe.

Take Gallia Moſcata, Caſſia wood, Cinamon, Time, of each alike quantity; mix theſe together, and make a perfume thereof, and let the ſmoak be received up into the Matrix, through a tunnel for that purpoſe.

If the Patient be a Maid, a Husband is the beſt Medicine, if ſhe can get one; but in caſe that cannot be, then let her abſtain from ſtrong Wines, and fleſh meat, and all ſuch things as increaſe natural ſperme.

And uſe letting blood, ſuch meats and drinks as are cooling; and amongſt thereſt, this Confection following is very good.

Confection againſt the fits of the Mother.

Take Polypody Roots 6 Ounces, Sene, Violets, Prunes, Sebaſtins, Dates, Currants, of each an Ounce and half, ſeeth theſe altogether in two quarts of water, till

till half be consumed away, then straine it out hard, and infuse in the decoction, while it is hot, 6 Ounces of Seeds of Fleawort, till the Mucilage be drawn out of them, then put to this decoction 24 Ounces of fine Sugar, and take thereof, once in 2 or 3 days, and fast after it 6 hours.

Pills for this Disease.

Take silver Mountain Madder Penny-royall, the inner most rainds of Cassia-Pipes, Pomegranat Kernels, Piony Roots, Calamy, of each 3 drams, Muscus and Spica Indiæ, of each, half a dram: make all these together into Pills, with the juyce of Mugwort; of these she may take a dram every day before Supper, if she take not the Confection the same day.

It is also good for this Disease, to open the Saphena vein in the foot, and afterwards give the Patient a dram of the Powder of Betony, in Feather few-water. It is also good to anoint the Belly with the Oyl of Mastick, and so much for this affliction of the suffocation, or ascention of the Matrix; we come next to spake of the discention, or falling down of the same.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the falling down of the Womb.

THis is another great evil, where-with many poor Women labour, nd is of no small consequence and dan-er; for as in some cases, and for some auses, the Matrix in some Women is rawn up, and ascendeth out of its due lace; so on the contrary, it sometimes escends downwards, out of the Body.

This accident is caused sometimes by ard labour, and heavy births, falls, bruis-, too much astringency in the body, king great cold, violent sneesing, over-uch stirring, and the like.

It may likewise be caused by reason ill humours, predominant in the Bo-, which fall down to the Womb, force-g it out of its natural place; and many mes brings with it the Palsie and Fal-ng Sickness: as also Ulcers and Impost-umes in the Womb.

If this Disease happen by means of a-outward accident, the Patient her self n best discover the cause thereof.

If

If it come from some inward cause then respect is to be had to the Constitution of the party, whether she be lean or fat, moyst or dry; and to the Symptoms of the disease,

Signs. which causeth pain in the lower part of the Back-bone, and also about the secret parts; sometimes an Ague with it; the Urine staies, and the Body is astringent.

If the passage of the neck of the Womb be smooth and open, then it is not moved downwards; but if it be stopped, then be sure it is descended, although it appear not out of the Body; if it do continue displaced any long time, it will be very difficult, if not impossible to reduce the same to its natural place again.

Now to seek Remedies for this Disease, you must instead of applying sweet things to the Matrix, as you were directed in the ascension of the Matrix, or the fits of the Mother, to draw it down, you must now apply stinking things to the Matrix, and sweet smells to the Nose, to draw it up again.

A

A Fume for the falling down of the womb.

Take Tormentil, Bistort, juyce of Soles; of each 3 drams: Pomgranate pills, the blossoms thereof, of each a quarter of an ounce: Assa fœtida, an ounce; Mastick, Frankincense, Galbanum, of each 2 drams and a half: Cypress Nuts, Galls, Myrtle seed, of each 5 drams: stamp and mix all these together, and strew thereof upon a red hot brick, and let the patient receive the fume thereof beneath.

Let it not come at her Nose but in the mean time, let her smell to Musk, Ambar, Violets, and such sweet smells, which draw up the Mother, and cause it to ascend again.

Another for the same.

Take a stinking rotten addle Egge, that a Hen hath sat on, and dip Cotten in it, and lay it upon the neck of the Matrix, it causeth it to ascend again.

A Fume for the same by a Decoction.

Take Camomile, Marjoram, Carraway, of each one handful; Linseed, one handful and a half: boyl these altogether in water, and receive the Fume thereof to the Matrix.

The vapour of Housleek bruised and laid on a hot brick, is good for the same, if

if there be heat, or inflammation in the Matrix.

A Fomentanion for the ſame.

Take Roſes, three ounces : Myrtle ſeed, Violet leaves, Marigolds , Fether-few, of each one handful : Aſſa fœtida, five drachms; bruiſe them together, and tie them up in a bag, and ſeeth them in red Wine, and lay it upon the place after the vapour is received.

An Oyntment for the falling down of the Womb.

Take the Oyntment of Hollyhock which is called at the Apothecaries *ungueut de Althea* : mix therewith ſom marrow of an Ox, or other beaſt, th greaſe of a Hen or Capon, and ſome oy and herewith annoint the neck of th Matrix, and all the parts about it, whe you go to bed; you may alſo make plaiſter hereof, and apply it all night before.

Another Ointment for the ſame.

Take oyl of Myrtles, of Lillies, of M ſtick, of each two ounces and an half Aſſa fœtida, Biſtorta, Tormentil, of eac three drams ; melt the Gums, and the pound them altogether, and make a ointment thereof; and with this annoi

ne Kidnies,and lower parts of the ody.

A Pessary for the same.

Take Assa fœtida,one ouwce:Mastick, rankinsense,Myrtleseed,Galingale,Cy-ress nuts,of each a dram; beat them to-ether very small, and mix it with the yl of Mirtles, and make a Pessary there-, and put it up into the Mataix.

Plaister for the descension of the Matrix, to keep it from going any further out of the Body.

Take Rozen, two Ounces ; Frank-icense,Mastick,Cyprus gum, of each alf an ounce:mix and melt them alto-ether,and put to it some Oyl of Mastick, make it into a Plaistet,and apply it to ne Privities,and wear it thereon.

Another Plaister for the same.

Take Mastick, one Ounce; Frank-icense,half adram;Cypress-Nuts,Galls, Mirtleseeds, of each one dram;Pom-ranate pills, the blossoms thereof, urpentine,of each one quarter of an unce; pound all that is to be pounded, nd mix them all together,with Tur-ntine and Oyl of Mastick,enough to ake it into a Plaister, and spread it on cloth,to cover from the Navell to the

privites,and there wear it alwayes.

For the descention of the Matrix it is also good to take Date stones,and beat them to powder, and strew them on the place.

A Bath for the falling down of the Matrix.

Take Oken buds, Medlar leaves, Serviceleaves, Cypress-leaves, tops of Ladies Thistles,each one handful;Sprigs of Mirtle, Valerian,wild Mints,of each two handfuls; bruise or chop them small,then put them in a bag;and boil it well in water and sit thereon ,in a Bath up to the Navel about an hour.

For pain in the Matrix,through wind.

Take Turbith,four scruples, Ginger, one scruple : give it in Mugwort-water or in the Decoction of Mugwort.

For the same, and to prevent Miscarriages.

Take Carraway seed, one dram; Ameos,Ginger, Beaver-cod,of each one scrulpe:steep theCarraway seed inVinegar,and dry it again,and,beat it to powder;then mix it with the rest,and give a dram thereof in Wine,every morning for certain dayes together.

For the same.

Annoint the belly with Oyl of Lillies and Oyl of Wall flowers.

Fo

r an Impostume in the Matrix, a Pessary.

Take Wax, Oyl of Violets, of each lf an Ounce; melt them together, and en put to it juice of Plantane, Night-ade, of each an Ounce; Camphir half dram: mix them all well together, and p a tent of Cotton in it, and put up into e Matrix.

An Injection to cleanse the Matrix.

Take Galls, Lentills, Pomgranate, wers, Kneeholm seeds, Roses, Sanders, each alike quantity; boyl them alto-ther in water, and strain it, and inject e decoction in the matrix with a Sy-g.

For the same.

Take Hyssop, Wormwood, and Honey Roses and seeth the same white wine, milk, & inject the decoction thereof.

Bath to incarnate the flesh in the Matrix, ter it is cleansed from all uncleanness.

Take Centory, six Ounces; Ireos, Com-rey, Cassia roots, Egrimony, of each ee handfuls: Sarcocolla, Gum dragon, agons blood, Mummy, Hypocistis, ankincense, of each 1 dram: boyl them ogether in a sufficient quantity of wa , till half be consum'd; and then put to efuse of Iron prepar'd, an Ounce and a

quarter: then boil it a little longer, and use this for a Bath.

Another for the same use.

Take Mallows, Violet leaves, Melilot, Plantane, Lentils, Fenugreek, Colewort buds, of each three handfuls: boil them all in water unto the half, and make a Bath of it, as of the fromer.

A Pessary to mollify the hardness and pain between the Navell and the Matrix.

Take Ducks grease, marrow of Harts bones, or Oxes Marrow if you cannot get the other, Neats feet Oyl, Bdelium, yolks of rosted Eggs, of each alike quantity; Saffron, 2 drams: dissolve them together in Wine, and temper therewith oyl of Lillies; then dip a Tent of Linnen or Cotton therein, and put it up into the place; use it often, this will asswage the pain, and take it away.

For Cankers and Ulcers of the Womb, a Purgeing Potion.

Take Benedicta laxativa, half an Ounce; Agarins one scruple: Ginger grains one scruple; juyce of Fetherefew two Ounces and an half, mix them well together, and give it the Patient two mornings together, and then let her govern her self, as after purging.

Ano-

Another Potion for the same, to be used many dayes together to cleanse the Matrix.

Take Oxymel of Squills, half an ounce; *Syrupus de Byzantiis*, Syrup of Vinegar, of each three quarters of an ounce; Lovage water, Egremony water, of each an Ounce; Cicory water, two ounces; Let the Patient drink this in the morning early, and sleep upon it, and fast 3 hours after it; use it many dayes together, till the Urine become of a good colour, and appear clean.

A Pessary for Ulcers in the Womb.

Take Oyl of Fetherefew-flowers, Saffron, of each half an ounce; Oyl of Wallflowers, two ounces; Sarcocolla, Mirrh, Opopanacum, of each a dram; Turpentine, 3 quarters of an Ounce; Musk, one grain, White Wax, one ounce: boyl them together in four Ounces of the juyce of Smallage, till all the juyce be consumed, then annoint a Pessary of Cotton therewith, and put it up into the grieved place, and refresh it oftentimes,

Cleanse the Body inwardly with Honeywater, and make afterwards this Pessary following, renewing it four or five times a day.

Take Smallage, Fetherefew, Mug-

wort: stamp them together, & make a Pe
sary thereof, & anoint it with *Hiera picr.*

Take also the juice of the aforesai
herbs, and wet a cloth therewith, and la
it one the Back and Hips, and lowe
parts of the Back bones.

An injection for Ulcers in the Womb.

Take Egrimony & seeth it in Barly
water: and mix with it cclarified Honey
or Honey of Roses, and so use it.

Another more strong for the same.

Take Wine, six Ounces: burnt Allom
Verdigrease, of each half a dram: tempe
them together, and let them stand in
fused in the Wine 5 hours, and then in
ject it.

Another to dry the Ulcers.

Take Galls, Pomgrante pills Pomgra
nate flowers, Allom, Egrimony of each
like quantity: seeth them all together, an
strain out the decoction, and inject it,

For a Vein broken in the Ulcer.

If there be any Vein broken in the Ul
cers then mix some of these things wit
the former decoction, as Dragon-blood
Mirrh, Frankincense, fine Bolus, Saffron
Hartwort, rose water or Plantane water

A Bath for the Reins, very good for Ulcers or Cankers therein.

Take Yarrow roots, Valerian roots, mallage roots, of each 4 handfuls; Mirrh, Opopanacum, of each one quarter of an unce, boil them altog'ther in a sufficient uantity of fair water until a good part hereof be consumed, then let the Patint sit therein up to the Navel.

Let the Patient in this Disease, use ich meat and drinks as cleanse the body nd make good blood; beware of Fish nd such moist meats, and abstain from uch motion of the Body.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Natural Conceptions.

HAving thusfar treated of the disease, accidents and infirmities incident to the Menstrue, & generative parts f Women: we proceed to discourse of hose things which pertain to the Conception and birth of Man: in which hing the conservation and continuance f all Mankind consists,

That to the generation of every man

there is a necessity of a distinction of both Sexes Male and Female, and also of Conjunction of them both, we have already declared,

But in what manner this admirable operation of nature is effected, and brought to perfection, *Gal.* declareth: who saith, That in time of Copulation of the Male and Female, the Seed of the Male is attracted into the womb of the Female, and is extended and dilated through all the parts thereof: and is there, by the natural heat, and moisture of the Womb, coagulated into a massy substance, b'fore any of the members be formed; and afterwards nature, as with an instrument, forms and fashions the Veins Atteries, Bones, and other Members branching them all over the body, and then safely wrappeth them all up together in a Coat, preserving them to the time of the perfect Birth, if no mischance or accident intervene to to the hindrance thereof: which must be diligently endeavoured to prevent. And to further the Conception for the procreation's sake of mankind take these directions.

Gal. 1. *de sem.* 4.

A

A Confection, to cause fruitfulness in Man or Woman.

Take Rapes, Ivory shaven, Ashkeys, Jesely, Behen red and white, of each one dram; Cinamon, Doronicum, Mace, Cloves, Galingale, Long Pepper, Rosemary flowers. Balsome wood, Blattis Byzantiæ, Marjoram gentle, Pennyroyall, of each two scruples; Balm, Bugas, Citron peices, of each one scruple; Spica Indiæ, Amber, Pearls, of each half a scruple, Sugar a pound: decoct the Sugar in Malmsey, and the other things; and make them into a Confection, use of it little at a time.

A Powder for the same, to be strewed on meat.

Take Nutmegs, Cubebbes, Ginger, of each half a dram: long Pepper, Mastick, Cinamon, red Behen, white Behen, of each a Scruple: mix them all together, and make them into fine powder, and strew of it a little upon the parties meat.

Another Confection for the same.

Take Honey three Ounces: Linseed, Grains, Ivory shaven, of each one ounce: Surrage three Ounces; Sugar twenty 4 ounces; Musk, Amber, of each half a scruple; Cinamon, two grains: Cloves, Mace, of each 1 grain; clarify the Honey, then

incorporate the other things with it,to make a Confection thereof,and take of it as you please.

A Potion to further Conception in a Woman.

Take Wormwood,Mugwort,of each a handfull. Boyl them together in a quart of Goats milk,till almost half be wasted,and let the Woman drink thereof first and last,ev'ry morning and evening a good draught.

A Bath for the same.

Take Pennyroyal, Mugwort, Rue,of each a handful: put them into a bag, and boyl them inRain-water,a sufficient quantity to make a Bath,boyl it well and Bathe therein twice a day,and renew the Bath every third day,use this for a good space.

You must understand,as I said before, that without the mutuall conjunction of male & female, the naturall reception and coagulation of both theirseeds in the Field of generation,theWomb;therecan be no natural conception,and so consequently no birth:so that if the impediment lie in either of the Vessels receiving, or instruments giving, them this Medicines prescribed,do not work their effect

ffect till the obstruct.ve causes be emoved; and of them you shall be ufficiently directed,in the subsequent Chapter of barrenness, and the causes hereof:but if the Womb be clean , and he Masculine Instrument proortioned thereunto,so that the defect e in some debility of nature,let both arties make use of this Confection folowing;and take of it in the mornings asting, and they shall seldom fail of heir desires. But take notice by the vay, I do not prescribe this to Maids, or Batchelors;they have no use for it.

A Confection to further fruitfulness in Men, and Conception in Women.

Take aBores Stones, Stags Pissel shaen small, 1 ounce,(Bulls Pissel, if you annot get the other,will do as well) parrows Brains, 50 or 60 yellow Rapes, ringo Root,and Satyrion confected, Iory shaven, of each 3 Ounces and a half; Cynamon,Dates,Indy, Nut Kernels, of ach 2 Ounces; Long Pepper, Ginger, Rosemary Flowers, of each half an unce;Seseli 1 dram,Netle-seed,Cloves, affron,Mace,Galingale,Cypress Roots, Nutmegs,Cassia wood,Cububes,Doronicum,Field Mints, Penny-Royal Spica,

Indiæ, musk, Amber of each 1 dram Make all these into a Confection with 4 pounds and a half of white Sugar refined in Mint-water, and take of it as before is directed; and if you cannot easily get all the things, yet refuse not the Medicine, but make it with as many as you can come by.

CHAP. IX.

Of Barrenness.

IT is granted amongst all men that the Generation of mankind, and also of all other Creatures, is the most perfect work, and the most excellent and most exquisite natural operation of all the works of nature; which *Aristotle* most elegantly sets forth, and demonstrates, That whereas it is impossible by the decre of nature, that any animall or Creature should live always, or have an eternall Effence and being: therefore for the continuance of the kinds of all Creatures, as well bruit as rational, that a con-

Aristotle 2 *Gen. Animal.* *Galen de usu part.* 14.2.

continual Generation might be had, and maintain'd, the Sexes of male and female, fitted to the act of procreation, were ordained.

And from hence, saith *Galen*, it comes to pass, that all Creatures are furnished with Instruments of generation, fitting the quality of their Sexe, and are indued with natural instincts, prompting them to the use thereof.

Therefore we here take liberty, to speak of this wonderful Operation of nature, And to seek out the causes that hinder. and prescribe meanes to further the operation of the same; partly for Dame Natures sake, whose intent is hindred, where this work is obstructed, and partly for those Ladies sakes, who are sometimes disconsolate, being amongst the number of those that are accounted barren.

We intend not here to enter into the Philosophers Inquisitions, nor the Physitians Lectures; what is the forming matter which causes the birth in the Womb, in what order, how, and in what time, or how many dayes the several parts and members of the body are framed; at what time God the Author of all things,

things, and nature it ſelf infuſeth the living ſoul into the Conception, or conceived body ; but our intention only is to ſpeak of what belongs to phyſick, and not onely to Philoſophy ; and to treat of thoſe things which do impedite, or hinder the perfection of conception .

For as the conception hath ſome contingency with every part of the body, ſo the ſame may be taken quite away, hindred, of impedited, or depraved as it happens in all other actions and motions of the body. If Conception be quite taken away in a Woman, ſo than ſhe can never conceive, this affection is called barrenneſs ; or this may be called a barren Woman, which you pleaſe.

But if a Woman do conceive ſometimes, though rarely and ſeldom, this is a weak and diminutive conception or the conceiving faculty is feeble, and diminutive.

And to this kind of debility and weakneſs, may be referred abortive ,and untimely Births; when the woman doth conceive, but through weakneſs cannot bring the conception to the due time of the birth.

There is alſo a depraved conception, when

when in the Womans womb is contained some unnatural conception, as Monsters, *Mola*, or superfluous unshapen flesh, water, wind, or the like, filling up the womb, and receiving the form of a conceived substance: the causes and Remedies of these, we shall proceed to declare.

The holy Scripture makes mention what reproach, and how odious and detestable a thing barrenness was accounted In the antient times: there was hardly any greater defamation to a woman; so that *Rachel* could cry out to her Husband for Children, or else her life lay on it, rather then bear the reproach of barrenness; and some women have preferred their *Maids* to their Husbands, so that the Child might be reputed theirs, to take away their blemish of barrenness: but you will find few women of that mind now a days.

Therefore we come to speak of the causes of this grief, which the Physitians do account many & divers.

Hippocrates accounteth the principal causes of barrenness to be these: If the mouth of the Womb be distorted, and turned aside out of its place, contrary from

Hippoc. lib. de sterilitate.

from the *pudenda*, if the mouth of the womb appear too big, or more wide then is convenient; or if the mouth of the womb be fallen down, or hang out below the *pudenda*, then is such a woman unfit for conception: these are therefore great causes of barrenness.

Many other are the causes of barrenness, sometimes more, sometime less as *Galen* excellently teacheth.

Gal. 3. de Symp. Caus.

The head and principal beginning of the invention, and finding out of all causes which bring hurt, or are obnoxious to the faculties of the body, is no otherwise but the knowledg of the means, whereby their faculties perform their actions in the time of health, and soundness of body.

And whereas it hath been already declared, that to produce any natural conception, there is a necessity of conjunction, and carnal copulation, both of the man and woman: therefore it ought, first to be made manifest, that the cause of barreness may be through some defect in the man, or in the woman, sometim's in both.

Although at this time our intent is onely to treat of such Diseases, as are incident to Women: yet nevertheless, since the

he women have in this case a great in-
erest, and a damage too, if the fault be in
he man; because they may help their
usbands defect, and in so doing, pleasure
hemselves, if they find the imperfection
o lie in him, we shall not pretermit it.
And again, since there is a necessity of the
opulation of man and woman, or else it
an be no generation; and that they be
oth furnish'd with fit Instruments for the
urpose; as the man with the yard, stones,
r seed; the woman with.

Pudenda testes, the womb, seed, & menstruous blood.

You maye easily know what I meau.

Then all reasons tells you, that if there be any disaffection, or defect in nature, in any of these members or parts, belonging to this work, the fruitfulness and conception must necessarily be either impedited, diminished, or quite taken away.

One cause of barrenness in the man's part, which is of all Authors condemned, is, *penis longus*, or the over-much lenght of the yard; by reason whereof, the seed is refrigerated, and taketh cold in the passage

Barrenness in men.

Few women do complain of this fault.

passage of the yard, before it can be injected from the stones, into the womb.

But although this be a general received reason amongst almost all Philosophers, yet it may seem vain, and suffer contradiction for the seed passing through the Conduit, or chanel of the yard, is cherish'd, and kept hot by the *pudenda* of the women, so that it seems impossible, that it should take cold in the passage; bnt rather the contrary that the long *penis* is most fit and commodious, to further and perfect the Conception, by injecting the seed into the inner parts of the womb, which is done whithout any interval, or space of time.

Avicen. lib. 3. tract. 1. 8.

And also contradictive to this Opinion, is the relation of *Averroes*, which is credited by *Aristotle*, and other good Philosophers, That a certain Maid conceiv'd with Child, by standing in a Bath where some seed of man had been cast, the Womb drawing the same into it, by its natural magnetick attractive faculty, which draweth and attracteth to it self the seed of man, as the Loadstone draweth Iron,

But whereas many will have it, that

the

he toolongyard is unfitforconception;ſo here are others onthe contrary,that affirm the ſhort *penis*tor ender men unfruitful,andthat tobe asbad,ifnot greater then the other.

This is the worſt fault in womens account.

And this is the morepropable reaſon,that theſhort *penis* may be more defective then the long one,becauſe it cannot ſo well inject the ſeed into the inner parts of the womb.

Butto ſpeakfreely,neitherof theſecaues,either of the length or ſhortneſs of he yard,can be firm reaſons of the barenneſs,or fruitfulneſs of man or tocauſe arrenneſs in the man, ſince it is confirmed by experience of both parts,that ave had plenty of Children.

But a greater reaſon of barrenneſs in he man,may be ſome vitiouſneſs,or deect in the yard, as if the ſame be oblique r crooked,if anyof the ligaments theref be diſtorted,or broken, whereby the vayes and paſſages,through which the eed ſhould flow,be corrupt, ſtopped, or itiated;orſome Diſeaſe or imperfection, e either in the proper or in the vicious art thereof.

Anothercauſe of barrenneſs,by the defect

fect of the yard, is too much weakness and tenderness thereof, so that it is not strongly enough erected, to inject the seed into the womb; for the strength and stiffness of the yard, very much conduces to conception, by reason of the forcible injection of the humane seed into the womb.

A second cause of barrenness of man, may be some natural vice, or læsion in the stones; if they are so made by nature, that they cannot exercise their gift properly, in producing seed.

Gal. 14. *usu part.* 1 *de sem.* 11. 16.

The stones may be the cause of barrenness, by reason of their evil composition, or accidents and distempers, or continual solution.

The stones may labour under distempers, either simple or compound either with, or without matter.

As if the stones be oppressed with any inflammation or tumour, wound or Ulcer, or drawn up within the belly, not appearing outwardly, also such causes of the stones, may be the reason of barrenness in the man.

Also the man may be barren, by reason of the defect of the seed, and that may come

ome from a twofold cauſe.

The firſt, If he ingender and caſt orth no ſeed at all, or leſs ſubſtance nen is needfull.

And ſecondly, If the ſeed generated, aſt forth be vitious, and unfit for genera-on.

The ſeed is hindred from generation n thoſe bodies, which are groſs and fat, he matter of it being defective.

And on the other ſide too much lean-eſs, or a continual waſting or conſum-tion of the body, deſtroyes the ſeed; na-ure turning all the matter and ſubſtance nereof, into nutriment for the body.

The ſeed may alſo be corrupt, and tious, by reaſon of many internal, and xternal cauſes.

If the Inſtruments and Veſſels of ſeed : intemperate, or diſaffected, or in any ayes corrupt'd, that they cannot attract e matter of the fruitfull ſeed, and ſo that ey cannot concoct the attract'd matter, d retain the ſame ſo long, untill it can ceive its whole and perfect abſolution; , for examples ſake, it frequently hap-ns to thoſe, who have along time la-ured with the Gonorrhea, or running the Reins, or of the principal parts of the

thebody,to be so illaffected,thattheyconceive ill nutriment,that causeth vicious seedto be generated,unfitfor conception.

Likewisemanyoutward causes maysoalter,and disaffect our bodies,as that they may cause the seed to be vitious, and unfruitful.

Too frequent carnalCopulation,isone great cause ofbarrenness of men,which attracteththe seminal moisture fromthe stones,beforeitissufficiently prepared,and concocted,as all other members of the body,by the institution of nature,do use to draw their accustomed juyce to themselves.

Gal.1de sem. Cap,16

So if any one by daily Copulation,do exhaust and draw out allthe moysture of hisseed,then do thestones drawthemoyst humours from the superiour veins, unto themselves;andso having butalittleblood in them,they are forced of necessity, to castitout raw,and unconcocted;and thus the stones be violently deprived of the moistures of their veins,attract the same from the other superiour veins,and the superior veins, from all the the other parts of the body, for their proper nurriment,to the great violating ofthe body.

de-

epriving the same of the vital spirits.

It is therefore no wonder, if those that e immoderate Copulation, are very eak in their bodies, seeing ther whole dy is thereby deprived of its best and reſt blood, and of the vital spirits: inſo- uch, that many who have bin too much ldicted to that pleasure, have killed emselves in the act.

But chiefly, it is no wonder, if such seed t well concocted and digested, be un- for generation.

Gluttony and drunkenness, do also uch hinder men from fruitfulness, and ıketh them unfit for generation.

But amongst other causes of barren- ſs in men, this also is one that maketh em baren, and of the nature of Eunuchs, inciſion, or cutting of their veins be- id their eares, which for a Disease many nes is done.

This, saith *Hippocrates*, causeth barren- s in them, whose veins iinde their ears are cut, to uich *Galen* agrees; for he h, that especially more n from any other parts of the body, seed flows from the brain by those nsbehind the eares, which also *Aristotle* firms. *Gal. Lib. de geultur.*

From

Fromwhence itprobablyappears,that the tranſmiſſion ofthe ſeed is impeditec by the Section of the Veins behind the ears, ſo that it cannot at all deſcend t the loweer parts of body, or elſe very crude and raw.

And thus have we ſhown the cauſe of barrenneſs in men. Now we come t ſpeak of barrenneſs in women.

Although there are many cauſes c the barrenneſs of women;yet the chie and principal are internal:and they b all referred to the privy-parts of the Bc dy,the Seed,or menſtruous blood.

Therefore *Hippocrates* ſpeaking of th eaſie and difficult Conception of Wc men,ſaith thus,The firſt conſideration to be had of their Species,for little Wc men are more apt to conceivethengrea ſlender,then groſs: white and fair, the ruddy and high colour'd;black,then pa and wan.

Thoſe which have their Veins co ſpicuous aremoreapt then others;but t be very fleſhy is evil ; to have gre ſwelling Breaſts good.

The next thing to be conſidered i their Courſes or monthly purgation whether they have them duely ever

Montl

Month, if they flow plentifuly and are of good colour; whether they have them equal every month, at their certain dayes and times; for ſo their purgations ought to be.

Then the Womb, or place of conception is to be conſidered, it ought to be clean and ſound, dry and ſoft, the womb not retracted nor drawn up, nor prone nor declended downwards, and the mouth thereof ought not to be turned awry, nor overſt, nor too cloſe ſhut.

But to come to conſider of theſe Cauſes more diſtinctly, and particularly.

The firſt parts therefore to be ſpoken of are the *pudenda*, that is, the privy member, and the Womb, which parts are ſhut and encloſed, either by nature, or againſt nature; and from hence ſuch Women are called imperforate; For in ſome women the mouth of their Womb continueth compreſſed & cloſed up, from the time of their Birth, until the time of the ripeneſs of their Courſes; and then on a ſudden when their Terms provoke forwards to purgation, they are moleſted with great pain and ſickneſs; ſome break, of their own accord; others are diſſected and opened by Phyſitians, to ſome it

brings death, or elsethey are forced t
break,or never break at all.

Andthis *Aetius* distinctlyhandles,wh
writeth,that the Wombs of Women a
shut three manner of wayes,which hi
ders Conception.

The first is,when the lips of the *P*
denda do grow or cleave togethere.

Secondly,Although the Lips seem
pen,yet there are certain Membran
growing in the middle part of the M
trix within.

The third,Though the lips and b
some ofthe *Pudenda* may appear fairar
open,yet the mouth of the Womb ma
be quite shut up; all which three kin
of Closures are impediments to the co
ceptions of women.

They do hinder in the first place,th
performance of three offices ; the use
man, their purgations , and their co
ception.

In the second place,they are imped
ments,totheCommunication with me
and Conception thereby.

And thirdly,two other impedimen
tothemselves,PurgationandConceptio
there might also fall in by the way,a di
course of the Hymen,or that Membra
whic

vhich is so called; but that onely serves or the testimony of true Virginity to hem that know it, which Lock the losse f a Maidenhead opens; but that seems a igression from this intention.

But amongst all causes of barrenness n a Woman, in the instruments of gene-ation, it is certain, that the greatest is in ae Womb, or the Womb is the field of ieneration; and if this field be corrupt, nd not well disposed, it is in vain to ex-ect any fruit, let it be never so well till-d and sown, for the womb is subject to nany diseases, and thence it follows, that may be often unfit for Generation, nany distempers are subject to it, as ver-much heat, and ouer-much cold. Vomen whose Wombs are too thick, nd cold cannot in any wise conceive, ecause coldness extinguisheth the na-ural heat of the humane seed.

Another cause of barrenness may be nmoderate moysture of the Womb, hich destroys the Seed of the man, as orn sown in Ponds and Marshes.

A third cause of barrenness of the Voman is, overmuch drineſs of the omb; so that the humane seed perish-h for want of nutriment, and be-

comes as Corn ſown upon ſtones, o
ſandy ground.

A fourth cauſe of womens barre
neſs is, the immoderate heat of t
womb, which ſcorcheth up the ſeed
man, as Corn ſown in the drought
Summer; for immoderate heat hurts
the parts of the body, and no conceptic
can live, or be nouriſhed in th
woman.

Many other may be the diſtempe
which the womb is ſubject to, thatma
render it unfit for conception, and be t
cauſe of barrenneſſe, as when unnatura
humours are ingendred in the womb, t
much flegm, Tympanies, worms, win
water, or any ſuch peccant humour,
bounding contrary to nature.

But amongſt all other cauſes, whi
produce fertility or barrenneſs to
Woman, the Monthly Terms are grea
ly to be reſpected, as hinderers or fu
therers thereof; if they come not in du
order, it muſt neceſſarily cauſe barre
neſs of that woman to follow; but
them we have already ſpoken, and give
directions how to promote and furth
the ſame.

But haveing ſufficiently ſpoken of th
cauſ

auſes of barrenneſſe in man and wo-
nan, we ſhall methodically proceed for
rocreation ſake to lay down ſuch re-
nedies, as may naturally ſerve to prefer
eneration, and hinder accidental bar-
enneſs in either.

But if in man the cauſe be, and that in
ne ſhortneſs of the *penis*, I cannot help
nat: the woman muſt in that caſe help
nemſelves aswell asthey can: if any too
ng, there is ſeldom any complaint.

A Woman may alſo have ſome other
ccidental cauſes whichmay hinder her
nception, as ſudden frights, and anger,
ar, grief, and perturbations ofthe mind,
o violent exerciſe, or ſtirring after car-
al copulation, leaping, dancing, running,
the like.

If the cauſe of the barrenneſs be in
ne man, through overmuch heat in his
ed, the Woman may eaſily feel that in
ceiving it,

If the nature of the womanbe too hot,
d by that cauſe ſhe is unfit for Copul-
ion, it may appear by theſe Signs.

Such a woman, whoſe cauſeof barren-
ſs is by reaſon of too much heat, ſhe
th her Terms or Flowers very little,
d they are mixt with ſome yellow-

nesse; such a woman is very hasty and Chollerick, quick witted and crafty, thirsty and and desirous after Carnal Copulation, her pulse very swift.

Some say that by these sings you may know where the fault lies, whether in the man or woman: Sprinkle both Urines of the man, and of the woman upon a Letice leafe, and that which dries away first is unfruitful.

Also take five Wheat corns, seven Barley corns, and seven Beans; put them all into an earthen pot, and piss thereon, and let it stand seven dayes; if they begin to sprout, the party is fruitfull; if they rot, then barren, be it man or woman.

Another way to know whether a Woman be fruitfull.

Take Mirrh, red Storax, and some such like odoriferous things, and make a perfume thereof, which let the woman receive into the neck of the womb through a tunnel: if the woman feel the smoke ascend through her body to her Nose, then she is fruitfull.

Another experiment for the same.

Take Garlick and beat it, and let the woman lie on her back upon it, and if she feel the sent thereof to her Nose, its a sign

gn of fruitfulness.

But I could tell you a more infallible ule, for either the man or woman, to nd out where the fault lies, but they are oo apt to learn it without teaching, herefore I pass it by.

If the barrenness be proceeding from a hot cause, then take these directions.

Let such beware of hot Ayre, and hot wellings if they can; and that they use ot too hot cloths about the sinews and arts of the Womb.

Let them avoid hot meats (I speak owto women) hot Spices, strong Wine, at meats, warm hearbs, use not over nuch watching; lye not much on the Reins and Kidneys, and as much as possibly may be, eschew great labour, anger, eaviness, and all such motions as disturb the mind, and use moderately ooling thinges, as thus.

To further Conception, and take away barrenness proceeding of hot causes.

Take often times Conserve of Roses, old Lozinges made of Dragagant, the Confections of Trifasantali; and use to mell to Camphir, Rose water and Saunders.

It is also good to breathe the Basilica,

or Liver Vein, and take out four or five ounces of blood, and then take this purge

A purge against barrenness through heat.

Take *Electuarium de Epithymo de succo rosarum* of each two drams and a half whey of milk four ounces: mix them well together, and take it in the morning fasting; sleep after it about an hour and an half, and fast four hours after it, and then drink a good draught of Whey about an hour before you eat any thing.

Another for the same.

Take water Lilly-water, four ounces; Mandrogara water, one ounce: Saffron, half a scruple: beat the Saffron to powder, and mix it with the waters, and drink them warm in the morning, use this eight dayes together.

Pills against barrenness.

Take Broom-flowers, Smallage, Parsley seed, Comin, Mugwort, Fetherfew, of each half a scruple: Aloes, half an ounce; Indy Salt, Saffron, of each half a dram; beat and mix them all well together, and put to it five Ounces of Fetherfew water warm, stop it up close, and let it stand and dry in a warm place; and thus do two or three times one after another. Then make each dram into six Pills, and

take

ake one of them every other day before upper, all the while the said Potion is u-ed, and afterwards when the drink is lone, take one of these Pills every third r fourth day. And after that Potion, roceed with this purging medicine fol-owing.

Take Conserve Benedicta lax. one quarter of an ounce; de Psillio, three rams; Elect. de Succo rosarum 1 dram; nix them together with Fetherfew wa-er, and drink it in the morning betimes.

About three dayes after the Patient ath taken this purge: let her let blood our or five ounces in the Median Vein n the right foot. And then take five ayes one after another filed Ivory a ram and a half in Fetherfew water; and uring that time, let her sit in this Bath ollowing, an hour together morning nd night.

Take wild yellow Rapes, Daucus, Salsome wood and fruit, Ash-keys, of ach two handfulls; red Behen, white Be-uen, Broom flowers, of each a handfull; Musk, three grains, Amber, Saffron, of ach one scruple; Boil all in water suffici-ntly: but the Musk, Saffron, Amber, and Broom-flowers, put them into the de-

coction, after it is boyled and strained.

A Confection profitable against barrennes.

Take Pistacia, Pingles, Eringos, of each half an ounce; Saffron, one dram; Lignum Aloes, Galingale, Mace, Gariophylla, Balm flowers, red Behen, whit Behen, of each four scruples; shaven Ivory, Cassia bark, of each two scruples; syrup of confected Ginger, twelve ounces; whit Sugar, six ounces: decoct all these well together, in twelve ounces of Balm water, and stir it well together; then put to it of Musk and Amber, of each half a scruple. Take hereof the quantity of a Nutmeg three times a day, in the morning an hour before noon, and an hour after supper.

But if the cause of Barrennes in man or woman, be through scarcity or diminution of the natural Seed, teen such things are to be take, as do increase Seed, and incite and stir up Venery.

For this is good, yellow Rape seed baked in bread, young fat flesh not to much salted, Saffron, the tailes of Stincus, and long Pepper, are good prepared in Wine.

Let such parties eschew all sowre, sharp, doughy, and slimy meats, long sleep after meat surfeitting and drunkenness,

and

nd as near as possibly you can, keep our selves from sorrow, grief, vexation, nd care.

To increase natural seed.

Generally these things following increase natural seed, and stir up venery, nd recover the Seed again, when it is ost, *viz.* Eggs, Milk, Rice boyled in Milk; Sparrows brains, flesh and bones nd all; The Stones and Pissels of Bulls, Cocks, Bucks, Rams, and Bores.

Pottages good to increase natural seed, are such as are made of Beans, Pease, nd Lupines: cast away the first bitter roth of the Lupines, and mix the rest vith Sugar, French Beans, Wheat sodden in broth, Anniseeds, Fennel-seed, nustard seed, Colewort seed, and Nettle eed.

Oynions stewed, Garlick, Leeks, yellow Rapes, fresh Ragwort roots, confected Sugar, confected Eringo-roots, confected Ginger, Costus roots, Sperage, Thistle roots, Radish roots Zedoary confected Assarabacca.

Of fruits; Hazel nuts, Cypresse nuts, Pistacia, Almons, and Marchepane made hereof.

Spices commodious to stir up Venery are.

In general Cinamon, Cardamome, Galingale, long Pepper, Cloves, Ginger, and Saffron.

Assa-fœtida, taken a dram and a half at a time in good wine, is very good for this purpose; and so likewise is Dragagant, Borax is also fit to be taken in like manner.

Of Compositions, these Confections following are good to increase the natural Seed.

The Confection Dia Moscha, Aromaticum rosarum, Diambra, Dianthos, Diagalanga, Tryon piperion, Dia margariton calidum, and Mithridate, and especially the Confection of Diasotyrion, but these are dear.

Lozinges, or a Confection to increase the natural Seed.

Take Ginger, one dram and a half; Almonds, Pingles, Pistacia, of each one ounce; Kernels of Indian Nuts, Sysarum, of each half an ounce; Harts pisle five drams; Cinque-foile, Palma Christi, one dram and a half: Galingale, Cloves, Cinamon, Mustard-seed, long Pepper, yellow Rape seed, white Behen, of each one dram; Onion seed, Radish seed, rape seed, Asshen-keys, of each two scruples: sides of Scymus, tails of Scymus, three drams;

drams ; Borrage, one quarter of an ounce : Sugar, two pound ; boil them altogether in Wine ſufficient to make a Confection or Lovinges thereof ; and take about the quantity of a Nutmeg at a time.

Another for the ſame.

Take yellow Rapes, Onions, Sperage roots, Muſtard ſeed, Radiſh ſeed, Pingles, Aſh-keyes, Eringo roots, Stayrion Roots, Coſtus Roots, Ginger, long Pepper, Creſſes ſeeds, of each a like : make all theſe into fine Powder, and mix them well together, and add to every Ounce of the Powder 3 Ounces of clarified Honey, and therewith make it into a Confection : take of this Confection, about 3 drams at a time with a little Sugar, and new milk.

For the weakneſs, and debility of the yard of a man, uſe this Oyntment.

Take Wax, Oyl of Bever-cod, Marjerom gentle, and Oyl of Coſtus, of each a like qtantitys ; make it into an Oyntment, and put to it a little Musk, and therewith annoint the yard, and other members adjacent.

Another Oyntment for the ſame.

Take of Horſe Emmets 3 drams, oyl of

of white Sesamum, oyl of Lillies, of each one Ounce: pound and bruise the Ants, and put them to the Oyl, and let them stand in the sun 6 dayes, then strain out the Oyl, and add to it Euphorbium 1 scruple, Pepper, Rue, of each one dram; Mustard-seed half a dram: set this again altogether in Sun, 2 or 3 dayes, then anniont all the Instruments of Generation therewith.

Another for the same.

Take Oyl of Lilies 2 Ounces, Oyl of Bever Cod 1 Ounce, Euphorbium, Pepper, Mustardseed, of each 1 dram, Muscus half a scruple, mix them together unto an Oyntment, anduse it as the other.

Remedies against barrenness in Women, through Cold.

Care must be taken in this case to cleanse the womb from all excessive moysture, and not to overcharge the stomack with meat, and refrain from sleep, and not addict her self to anger, nor sorrow neither, if she can avoid it; to use moderate exercise and stirring, unless it be immediately after she hath bin helping her Husband to get a Child, or endeavouring to do it; then let her from excercise, and motion of the body,

body, at least 2 hours after it.

Let her abstaih from eating of much fish, milk, or fresh cheese, and from fat flesh, and Vinegar, these are obnoxious to the womb.

To cleanse the womb from moysture.

Take a potion prepared of Oxymel, of Squils, or of Oxymel compositum; and Sirrup of Wormwood, with a decoction of Annis, Fennel, Comin, and Harrts-Tongue. And afterwards, take a dram of Pill benedicta, once in 14 dayes, and fast 5 houres after it.

A Bath for the same.

Take Storax, Calamita, Feild Mints, Asphalatus, Annis, Seseli, Rue, Balsame wood and fruits, Behen red and white, of each half an Ounce; boyl all together in water, and make a Bath thereof, and set the party sit in it up to the navel.

Also use often to anniont the parts about the womb with warm and drying oyl, such as Oyl of Spike, Oyl of Elder, and the like.

Another Bath for the same, wherein the Woman may either bathe her whole body, or sit in it up to the middle.

Take Mugwort, Sage, of each two handfuls, Calamint, Bittany, of each half

a

a handful, Fennel Roots, Sparagus, Parsley, of each one handful, Bayberries, Juniper, Annis, Comin, of each two drams, mixe them, and boyl them all in water, and make a Bath thereof, and use it, as before is directed.

A Confection good against barrenness, caused through too much coldness, and moisture in the womb.

Take Cinamon, Cardamum, Saffron, Cloves, Mace, long Pepper, Cypres Roots, Nutmegs, Cummin, Lignum Aloes, Cassia wood, of each 1 scruple; Cucubes, Doronicum of each four scruples; Musk, Amber, Balsom, one dram; fine Sugar 18 Ounces, boyl the Sugar and the rest, with Malmsey, and Buglas-water, enough to make it into a Confection; and take thereof about a spoonful, going to bed, and half a spoonful a little before Supper.

To dry a moyst and slippery womb.

Take Silver Mountain, red Behen, white Behen, Ash Keyes, shaven Ivory, yellow Rape-seed, of each one dram, Cinamon, Mace, Cloves, Galingale, long Pepper, Rosemary flowers, Balsom wood, Marjerom gentle, Penny royal of each 4 scruples, Balm, Buglas, Citron peels,

eels, of each 2 ſcruples ; Pearls 1 ſcruple, Muſk 2 grains, white Sugar 24 ounces : ſeethe theſe with Malmſey, and make thereof a Confection, and uſe it as the other.

If there be any infirmity in the retentive faculty of the womb, ſo that it cannot retain and keep the ſeed injected into it, ſo as to come in thereby, if the ſame be cauſed through overmuch coldneſs of that part, as oftentimes it doth, which the Woman her ſelf may be ſenſible of, whether heat or cold do moſt abound ; I ſay, if cold abound and weaken the retentive virtue of the womb, then you are to uſe ſuch things as ſtrengthen, comfort, and and warm the ſame, ſuch are Amber, Frankincenſe, Maſtick, Cloves, Lignum Aloes Nutmegs, Sage, and the like.

And in this caſe, it is good to boyl Cyres Roots in the water, and often bathe and waſh the neck of the Matrix therewith.

And for this it is good to make a fume of Maſtick ſtrewed upon Coals, and to receive the ſame into the Matrix below.

An

An Oyntment for the same.

Take the juyce of Roses, of Pomegranates, Cloves, each an ounce, Frankincense, Hypocistis, prepared, Coriander, Mastick, Juyce of Sloes, Iron, Dross, of each one dram, sealed Earth, Starch, of each one Ounce, beat all these together to an Oyntment, and annoint the privy members, and womb often therewith.

But if the operation of the retentive faculty of the womb be impedited from performing its natural office through some distemper of heat, then are such Medicines to be apylyed, as are cooling, astringent, and corroborating; yet let them be tempered with some warm things.

The cold things to be used for this purpose are these, burnt Harts-horn, Amber, Juyce of sloes.

Hypocistis, burnt Muscle shells; Bolus, Dragons blood, *terra sigillata*, Pomegranate flowers, and Pills, Acorns, and their Cups, Medlars both fruit and bark of the Tree, Services, and mytale-seed: of any of these simples, you may make unguents, Plaisters, Confections and Electuaries, or other Medicines, as occasion shall require.

If

If any yet desire other Medicins, ney may use Plaisters and Pessaries, and ochus for a fumigation; of which here llows three examples.

A Plaister to comfort the womb against barrennes.

Take Laudanum one Ounce, Storax, alamint, half an ounce, Cinamon, loves, Lignum Aloes, of each one dram; pecies *D*iambre, Gallia Moscata, of each lf a dram; Oyl of Spikenard Oyl of illies, and Wax a sufficient quantity to ake it into a Plaister, or Cerot, This laister may be applyed to the Womb, nd quite down to the lower Region of he Abdomen; and worn thereupon a- ng time.

For a Fume, these Troches following may be taken.

Take of Mugwort a dram, Mirrh, enzoi, Storax, Calamint, of each half dram, Lignum Aloes one scruple, Musk, Amber, of each ten grains: beat l these together to a powder, and with yl of *S*pickenard make Troches of it; ut some of it upon Coals, and let the oman receive the fume thereof tho- ugh a convenient instrument.

A Pessary for the same.

Take Mugwort, *Dittany*, Marjoram, of each one dram; Aniseeds, Rue, *Citron*, of each half a dram: *Species Galliæ Moschatæ* one scruple; Musk, Amber, *Saffron*, of each fifteen grains: beat them altogether into a Masse and make a Pessary thereof, warped up in Linnen, and put it up into the Matrix.

And now we have largely decleared to you, the external and internal causes, of natural and accidental barrenness, and sterility, both in man and woman, the Physicall both external and internal means, to be used to remedy the same; what else is to be done, your own naturall kindness must excite you to; which if it be but dull, we have given you sufficient Rules whereby you may quicken the same. Some other things there are, which the Physitians say, do prefer fruitfulness, by hidden quality, as the stones of a Fox, and the like; but they are already declared, and described in compound Medicines.

Physicians do likewise tell long stories about the time of the year, what time is best for Copulation; all agree, the Spring is the most convenient time,

and

nd fit for procreation, for the blood is n its vigor, and in the heat of Summer t ought to be forborn altogether, if ossible (but then *Venus* takesmost plea- ure to be jolly, and to her girls, then nost opportunities offer themselves.)

But the most convenient and fit ime for a Woman to conceive, is im- nediately after her Purgations cease, or then the Womb is cleansed from su- erfluous excrements; and the most t hour for Conception, is after meat, nd before sleep, that she may sleep, and nd rest after it.

CHAP. X.

Of Monstrous, and Unnatural Conceptions.

IT follows now in order in the next place to speak something of Concep- ons contrary to nature, and unnatural rths, which is called a depraved Con- ption.

For since it the certain institution and tent of naure, that Women should ing forth perfect man-kind, and no- ing else, then it follows, that whatso- ever

ever elſe is conceived in the Womb, b
ſides man-kind, the ſame is a vitious an
depraved conception againſt the Rul
and Laws of nature.

Which though theſe vitious and unn
tural conceptions, many be may wayes
yet they may all generally be reduce
unto one of theſe heads, to wit, Monſt
ers, Mola, wind and water, all whic
we often find to be conceived, and gro
in the womb.

Of Monſters, there is much writte
either Hiſtorically, Fabulouſly, or Philo
ſophically; but that appertains not t
our preſent intent or purpoſe.

And therefore the Philoſopher in h
Book of Generation, and the
cauſes thereof teacheth, that a
Monſter is nothing elſe but a
peccant vice of deficient na-
ture, whereby nature impedit-
ed, and hindered from effect-
ing her end, as it is in any Art, wh
Artiſt fails, by reaſon of ſome defect i
him, that he cannot attain to accom
pliſh his deſired end.

2 *Phy* 82. *Gen. Animal.*

And although theſe unnaturall Birth
may happen many ways, yet all theſe e
rours of nature may be referred to th

Diſeaſ

Diseases proceeding of evill composition: as for example, to the Disease in number, as when a man is born with one eye, one foot, ot two heads.

Of diseases of magnitude, the same, the figure of the body demonstrates to the rest; which Doctrine *Galen* manifestly teacheth. *Gal. de causis morb.* 7.

But the causes why Monsters are generated, contrary to the intent of nature, are not fully agreed upon by all. *Galen*, or rather *Plutarch*, says thus, *Gal. lib. de hist. Phil. lib.* 5. *plai. Ph.* 8.

Empedocles teacheth, That Monsters are created, if the seed be too much, or too little; too much spread abroard, or separated; if it be void, or injected by inordinate motion; or because something is added, detracted, transposited, or inflamed; or if the womb be distorted, the Vessells corrupted, or the formative vertue be dificient, or do abound: these things hinder naturall conception, and due operation of nature.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Unnaturall Fleshy Conception in the Womb, called Mola.

THis unnaturall matter sometime happens to grow in the Wombs o Women, that have no Copulation wit men, and causeth the Belly to arise, an all signes to appear, as though the were, with child: their Terms staying the Breasts grow hard, they lose thei appetite or stomach to meat; their com plexion groweth pale, and somtime they feel a stirring about the Matrix, a if they were with child; yet neverthles they bear no child, which have thi *Mola* ingendred in them: Of this write *Atius*, and *Avicen*, who saith, that it is a hard substance, somtime found to spread it self through the whole Matrix. *Aetius lib. ult.*

Aristotle teacheth, that this *Mola* is no thing else, but a certain piece of flesh, conceived and ingendred in the womb of a Woman, and he reciteth a story *Lib.4.Gen Him.Cap.7*

C

of a certain Woman, that brought forth a lump of flesh which they called *Mola*.

And hereunto *Galen* also plainly consents, who affirmeth that this *Mola* is a piece of unprofitable deform'd flesh, which is ingendred in the Womb of a Woman; without the Copulation with a Man, as a Hen hath Eggs without a Cock. *Gal*, 14. *usu. part*. 17. 14. *Meth*. 13.

But now a Question may arise, whether the cause of this unnatural *Mola*, proceed from too much heat, or too much cold, or too much blood?

For *Avicen* teacheth, that besides the multitude, or superfluity of blood, there is a vehemency of heat, wherein the blood is concocted, and thereby the flesh acquires a form. *Avic. fen*. 21. 3. *trait*. 2. *cap*. 18.

But this, *Aristotle* seems to contradict; who manifestly writeth, that the *Mola* is no otherwise bred, then of impure, and imperfect concoction; and that it hath its Original from the defect and imbecillity of natural heat; And *Averroes* confirms, that the cause is no

thing else but debility and weakness o nature, corruption of digestion, an loss of the last concoction; and certain ly, that rude and deformed flesh, calle *Mola*, is ingendred of crudities.

This groweth in the womb in tw kinds, like a piece of flesh, putrifie without form or figure, resembling ra ther a piece of spongeous blood, win and water, then right flesh which hin dreth the expelling of the terms, an being mixed with the natural seed, groweth sometimes to a hard sub stance.

It is also ingendered of superfluou blood, and the concourse of tough an unconcocted humours, which make th belly swell up, as if the Woman we with Child.

This is an ill accident, and putrif eth and spoileth the Matrix, breedin there oftentimes Ulcers, and Impos humes, Dropsies, unnatural Fluxes, o some such like infirmities, bringin death, if it be not well regarded to b prevented.

The signs, whereby they that labou with this unnatural Mass, may b known from Women with Child, a generally these. Th

The first is motion; for this burthen moveth not as Children do, because here is neither life nor sense in it.

But it may move by accident, according to the motion of the Woman, and the ponderousness thereof, but that is no true motion.

The Belly of Women which labour with this unnatural Mass, is harder then the Belly of women with Child, and will not so easily move from one place to another, as theirs that be with Child.

The Woman that hath this *Mola* is also more melancholy, then those that are with Child, and their hands and feet more feeble: This Mass also sometimes falleth, from one side to another.

A Woman with Child at nine months end is delivered thereof; but they go two, 3, or 4 years, sometimes all their life-time with this burthen. For the cure of this *Mola*, *Hippocrates* before all others, prescribes the most perfect method.

The first means to be used, is cleansing and purging of the whole Body.

The second is to mollifie, loosen, and open the Vessels, and ligaments of the

Womb, wherewith the *Mola* is boun
and faſtned there,

The third is to ſtir up, and ſtrength
en the expulſive faculty, whereby th
burden may the more eaſily be expelle
from the Womb.

All Pyſicians do agree, that this d
ſeaſe cannot be cured without great d
fficulty, and ſometimes not at all; y
nevertheleſs, means muſt be uſed: An
firſt of all purgation, whereby the Be
ly may be lenified; and amongſt all
ther Medicines, *Hiera* obtains the chi
place, for its mollifying and purgin
quality, the better if it be mixed wit
Caſſia, as in this manner.

Take Spices of *Hiera ſimplex*, Caſſ
new drawn, of each 1 dram; mix the
into a Bolus with Sugar.

A Sirrup for the ſame.

Take of *Oxymel ſimplex* one Ounce, d
coction of Betony, of Motherwo
Mints, Penny Royal, of each 3 dram
mix them together, and make a Sirru
thereof; but before you take it, tak
it, take this Bolus and Confection fo
lowing.

A Bolus.

Take conſerve of Maidenhair, tw
dram

rams, Species of Dia-calamint, 1 scru-
le, mix them, and make a bolus there-
f to be taken before the Sirrup.

A Confection for the same.

Take Species Diambre, Diacalam, of
ch half a dram, Sugar two ounces;
ake a Confection thereof, with White-
ine, and take it before the Sirrup.

An excellent Potion for this Disease.

Take Elect Diaphen, Hiera, Diacol,
each half a dram, Mel Ros. Sol. 4
ams, decoction of Betony, of Mug-
ort, of each a sufficient quantity, to
ake a potion: let the Patient in this
isease abstain from cold, and moist
eats, and use this potion following,
hich mollifies the Mass, or *Mola*, and
pels the humors that cause, or in-
ease it. Take St. *Johns* Wort, Savin,
osemary, Field-Mints, Lovage, Mug-
ort, Penny Royal, Madder, of each
e handful; Fennel, Squinant, Pars-
y seed, Calmus, Galingale, of each 1
am, Horse-radish Roots, 4 Ounces;
oyl them altogether in a good quan-
y of water, to make a potion, and
ke thereof every day 3 or 4 Ounces,
ixing therewith about a quarter of an
unce of this Trochis following.

A Trochis.

Take Cynamon, Mirrh, of each 2 drams and a half; Rue, Savin, field Mints, Penny Royal, Madder, Sagapenum, Opopanacum, of each 1 dram Cardamum, Juniper-wood, Rosemary of each 1 dram and a half; dry them all to powder, and make Troches thereof and use it as above is directed.

Also for this Disease, this following is a cheap and ready Medicine.

Take 3 Ounces of warm Fetherfew-water, every morning fasting, for two months together, and fast 4 hours after it. And every fourth day during the time she drinketh the water, let her take one of these Pills following.

Pills for the Mola.

Take Galbanum, 1 quarter of an ounce, Flowers of Mugwort, St. *John's* wort, Assarabacca, of each 1 scruple dissolve the Galbanum in good wine and make thereof 6 Pills of a dram, and take one at a time, in 4 dayes, as before is directed.

A Bath for the same.

Take Mugwort, Camomile, Dill Hollyhock Roots, Mallowes, of each one handful; Linseed, Fenugreek, Anni-

iseed, Fennelseed, of each one dram; nake a decoction thereof in common vater for a Bath, and let the Woman t hot in it, up to her breasts; and af- er use this Oyntment for the same pur- ose.

Take juyce of Holli-hocks, 2 Ounc- ; Goos-grease, Hens-grease, of each ne ounce; Oyle of sweet Almonds, of hite Lilles, of each half an ounce, mix hem to an Oyntment, and therewith noint all the external parts against he fire.

Inwardly, let her also take Diacala- int, Trochis of Mirrthe, in a word, hatsoever is good to provoke the rms, and to drive forth the secundine, d expel a dead Child, the same is eff- tual for this disease: of which shall spoken in the ensuing discourse, of rd Labours.

We have now at large, written of special accidents and infirmities, in- dent to the Womb, and parts of ge- ration, and given perfect directions r remedies for the same: Yet never- eless, though the humane seed may received and conteined, yet a mis- ance may follow, or otherwise a weak

and feeble fruit, that it cannot come to perfection; and at last a difficult and hard labour, are many if not most of the Daughters of *Eve* subject to, whereby oft times, their lives are in danger thereby, if not quite lost, with the fruit and all: Therefore concerning these infirmities, and what belongs to fruit-bearing Women, and their delivery, is the intended subject of the subsequent part of this Book; and first, of the debility, or weakness of the child in its Mothers womb.

CHAP. XII.

Of the weakness of Children in the Womb.

SUch is the frailty of humane nature, that the Child is subject to sickness, even in his Mothers womb; no great marvel then, if men are all their lives encumbered with Casualties, when they begin with them, even before they have a visible being; the sickness of Children in the womb, not being obvious to the eye, is the more difficult to

to find out; but the signes to know it are these.

If the Woman have her terms much, being with Child, it must argue debility of the Child, because his nourishment and sustenance is taken away from him.

If Milk flow from Women with Child, its evident the Child is weak, and not strong enough to draw his nourishment to him.

If a Woman with Child be afflicted with a strong and violent loosness, there is great danger of a mischance.

But the strength or weakness of the Child, depends on heat and cold, under which are comprehended all accidents whatsoever.

If the child be weak through immoderate heat, and dryth, then the remedy is to purge the Mother of Choler; for which this following is a convenient Medicine.

Take conserve of Prunes, half an ounce, three ounces of whey, of milk; give it her in the morning, and let her fast five hours after it.

Another for the same.

Take Cassia extracted out of the

Cane, one ounce, and put it to four ounces of Sorrel-water, or Barly-water, and give it in like manner as the other.

Another safe, but stronger Medicine, both for the Mother and the child, is this following.

Take two ounces of Manna, and three or four ounces of whey, mixed with it, and use it as the other.

For the same, you may also steep in the same quantity of Whey, a dram of Rubarb one night, and strain it out well; or if you will, take half a dram of Rubarb in powder, in some whey.

Let the Women use such dyet, as is cooling and moystning, as Barly-water, Lettice, and use Verjuice and juice of Lemons, with her meat; Endive water, and Syrop of Roses, and Succory water, are good in this case. Forbear all things, which provoke vomitting; or which force Urine or Blood.

Let the Woman three or four times every day, cool and quench her thirst with Barley-water, having half an ounce of Syrup of leaves mixt with it.

An external Medicine for this Disease, if you feel great heat to abound, may be this.

Take

Take Citron-water, Violet water, of each 6 ounces ſorrel water 12 ounces, Red Sanders, burnt Ivory, Sorrel-ſeed, of each one ſcruple, Saffron, half a ſcruple, Vinigar three ſpoonfuls, mix them all together, and wet a Linnen Cloath in it, and lay it on the privities, and on the ſmall of the back.

Take alſo one ounce of Pompeon Peels, Oyl of Roſes, Oyl of Water-Lillies, of each one ounce and an half, Houſleek 1 ounce, temper them all together, and anoynt the back and privities therewith three or four times a day.

But if the cauſe of weakneſs, or debility of the Child in its Mothers Womb, proceed from cold and moiſtneſs, then are contrary medicines to be uſed; of which theſe following are approved.

Take Buglaſs-water, Saffron ſeeds, Agarins, Hermodactyls, of each one ſcruple, Cinamon, Ginger, Roſes, Coriander prepared, of each four grains, ſteep them one night in the Buglaſs-water, then ſtrain it, and drink it in the morning faſting.

Another for the ſame.

Take Fetherfew-water, Balm-water, of each one ounce and a half, *Benedicta*

laxativa, one ounce, Sugar half an ounce, mix them, and infuse them together one night, then strain it out, and use it as the other.

Have a care to use a good order of Dyet, and such things as warm and dry; boil Sage, Mints, and Rosemary in her Pottage, and use to drink Red Wine with steeled Water.

To mundifie and cleanse the bad humours, this medicine following is very good.

Take juice of Mints four ounces, Agarick one dram, Ginger, Roses, of each four grains, Manna half an ounce, steep the Agarick in the juice of Mints two dayes, and nights; then put the Manna, Roses, and Ginger to it, let it stand a while, and dry against the fire, and make it into Pills, and take them.

Use this often times; for they gently purge and dry up the watery humours without pain and anguish.

A Plaister to remidy the corrupt humours.

Take Roses, Cypres Nuts, burnt Ivory, Sandaraca, of each one dram, Rosen three ounces; boil the Rosen in red Vinegar, till the Vinegar be consumed, then mix the other things with it, and

make

make two Plaisters of it, and apply one to the back and the other to the Womb.

Another excellent good Plaister to strengthen Women with child, that do not use to go out half their times.

Take Oyl of Quinces, Oyl of Roses, Oyl of Mints, of each one ounce and a half, Comphrey, Blood-stone, Red Coral; Sandaraca ; Date-stones burnt, of each one dram, mix it with a sufficient quantity of wax, to make a Salve thereof; and with this annoint the Kidneys, and Mother.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Mischances, and to prevent the same.

IT oftentimes comes to pass with Women with child, as with the fruit upon a Tree ; which being young and tender, hangs on brittle stalks, and is easily blown off with every wind ; nay, when it is come to its full growth, and is stronger, sometimes forcible winds, bruises, or blows, cause them to fall off; but when they come to their perfect time

time of ripeneſs, they fall of themſelves.

So it is in this occult operation of nature, many accidents ſometimes happen to the Tree, which bring the fruit to an untimely birth; and oftentimes not without perill of the Womans life, nature being dead in the child, that it cannot help it ſelf; whereas in thoſe that are alive, and of their full time, nature helps forward the birth, the Infant it ſelf ſtriving to find a way into the World.

This may be perceived by the breaſts for if they be ſmall, weak, and ſlack in women with child, then is a miſchance to be expected; for then the Child wants nouriſhment, and pines, and dyes; alſo impatiency, or violent motion, many times breaks the Secundine, and the fruit falls away.

Signs of a miſchance approaching, are alſo pains of the Back-bone, Belly, and Privities; to prevent which, let the Woman with Child, beware of ſharp and bitter meats, and drinks; avoid much anger and violent motion, and exerciſe; uſe oftentimes to drink red Wine, and keep the body ſoluble. To

do

lo which, if need require, ſhe may uſe he decoction of Mallows, Mercury, nd ſtew'd Pruens; forbear Clyſters, nd ſtrong Medicines; but if there be ny great obſtruction in the body, then et her eat Caſſia out of the Pipes, or Caſſia new extracted; eſpecially if the neck of the Matrix have an iſſue, or overmuch moyſture, then uſe a little Rubarb in powder, mixed with the Caſſia, which without trouble, or danger, doth cleanſe Flegme, and Choler.

For to ſtay the ſlipperineſs of the Matrix, take Pomegranet Pills, and pound them to powder groſly, and boil them in Oyl of Lillies, and inject the ſame into the Matrix.

A Peſſary excelent good for the ſame.

Take Maſtick, Mirrh, Gallia Muſcata, of each half a dram; mix them with one ounce of Gooſe-greaſe, and role it up in ſheeps wool, and put it up into the place.

An Oyntment to ſtrengthen Women with Child.

Take Cypreſs-Nuts, Galls, Mirtle-ſeed, Juice of *Sloes*, Hypociſtis, of each half a dram, Blood-ſtone, Amber, Dragons blood, Bolus, of each one dram and

a half, reffuse of Iron half an Ounce, innermost Peels of Chesnuts, one ounce; decoct the reffuse of Iron a good while in Vinegar, then beat them altogether in a Morter, to an Oyntment, with three or four whites of Eggs, and annoint the belly therewith, four times a day.

Another Oyntment for the same.

Take Oyl of Nuts four Ounces, Barrows grease one Ounce and an half, Cypres-nuts, Mastick, of each one dram and an half, boyl them together gently, the space of five hours, and therewith annoint the Matrix, Womb, and Reins of the Back.

A Plaister for the same.

Take Dragagant, Gum, Bdellium, of each one quarter of an ounce, Juyce of Sloes, Frankincense, Hypocistis, Sandaraca, of each one dram, Bolus, Dragons blood, of each one quarter of an ounce, wax, half an ounce, Paper glew, two ounces: dissolve the glew in red wine-vinegar, then temper them altogether into a Plaister, and apply it to the womb and Privities.

For an Ague in Women with Child.

Take Barly-meal, Juyce of Sloes, and

nd Houſleek, what quantity you ſee onvenient, temper it with Vinegar, nd lay it upon the belly, uſe it often: his defends the Child from all accidents f an Ague.

To prevent miſcarriage through wind.

Boil Cominſeed in water, and take hree or four ſpoonfulls of that water, vith a dram of Methridate, twice a veek.

CHAP. XIV.

To expell and drive out the dead Child.

FOr the expulſion or delivery of a child that is dead, the ſame Medcines that are preſcribed to drive forth he unnaturall excrement called Mola; nd to provoke the Terms, are good to e uſed here.

But firſt be ſure that the child is ead, and do not go about to expell a ve child in ſtead of a dead one, which nay be known by theſe ſigns. If the hild be dead in the womb, then doth he woman feel great pain in the opick Nerves of her eyes, and behind the Neck,

Neck, and one the back bone, with great pain and anguiſh in her lower parts. And the burden alwayes falls to that ſide ſhe lyes on, becauſe the ligaments of the Secundine, have no power to hold it in one place; the thickneſs of the upper part of the Belly ſinks down, & the woman feels much pain, and cold about the neck of the Matrix.

Alſo, if one hold a warm hand long upon the Belly, and feel no ſtirring, the Child is dead; theſe are ſigns the Child is dead, before it come to putrefaction.

But when it beginneth to ſtink and putrifie, which will be in three days ſpace after it is dead; the woman will have a ſtinking breath, ſtincking corruption iſſues from the Matrix, and pieces of ſtincking fleſh, will at laſt be expelled from the Womb: Then means is to be uſed to clenſe the Womb of the dead Child, and to preſerve and ſtrengthen the heart from the corruption of filthy ſents aſſending to it, which may be done, by this Powder following.

Take white Diplamus, one dram and a half; Citron peels and ſeeds, each half a dram; Pearls prepared, four ſruples;

Co-

Coriander prepared, a scruple; Roses, two scruples; Sugar, two ounces and a half; make them all to fine powder, and take thereof about a quarter of an ounce at once in drink.

Juice of Vervaine and Hyssop drunk in Wine, is good to expel the dead Child.

The innermost skins of the Maws of Hens, and Capons washed in Wine, and then dryed to Pouder; and give thereof a dram in Wine broth, or Rose water, is good to expel a dead Child, and the Secundine.

For the same, take Betony and Rue, of each a handful; juice of Salomons seal, an ounce; boil it well in a pint of white Wine, and strain it, and give her to drink.

Linseed is very good for the same, either to drink the decoction, or Bathe therein.

Also take Mirrh the quantity of a Hazel-nut stamped and taken in Wine; or Mugwort water, is good for the same.

For Women that are strong; take about a spoonful of the juyce of Garlick, with wine or Honey.

If a Woman chance to miscarry through

through a fright, or ſome ſuch accident: then take a Crab and ſtamp it, and wring out the juyce, and drink it with water of Mugwort.

Pills to expel a dead Child.

Take Trochies of Mirrh, one ſcruple; Galbanum, half a ſcruple; make five Pills thereof, with Penny-royal water.

Another for the ſame.

Take of the fruit of the Savin tree, one quarter of an ounce; Aſſafœtida, Ammoniacum, Madder of each a dram; make 11 Pills hereof, and take one at a time three times a day, morning, night, and at four of the clock in the afternoon.

A Fume to expel the dead Child.

Take ſome ſhavings of an Aſſes hoof, or of a Horſes, if you cannot get the other; and make a fume thereof, and let the woman ſit over it.

Baſilium is good for the ſame to be uſed in like maner, and ſo is likewiſe the fume of Laudanum, and Galbanum.

A Bath to expel a dead Child.

Take ten handfuls of Mints, and boyl them well in a ſufficient quantity of water, and let the woman ſit therein up to the middle-

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of Hard Labour, and means to procure eaſie Delivery.

THat all Women ſhould bear Children with pain and ſorrow, was a puniſhment inflicted on them by God, for the diſobedience of the firſt Mother; for which cauſe they undergo more anguiſh, and perril in bringing forth, then any other Creatures.

Yet nevertheleſs, there may be many cauſes, and accidents which render the delivery more dangerous and difficult in ſome, than in others; for which, our purpoſe is here, to preſcribe ſome remedies.

A moſt excellent Plaiſter to ſtrengthen women with child, to wear all the time they be with child.

Take oyl Olive, two pound and four ounces; red Lead, one pound; Spaniſh ſoap, twelve ounces; incorporate them altogether in an earthen pot, and when the Soap cometh upwards, put it upon a ſmall fire of coals; and continue it an hour and a half, ſtirring it with an Iron

or

or Stick; then drop a drop of it upon a trencher, if it cleave not, it is enough: spread it on cloths, or lay it on a board till it cools, then make it up into Rolls; it will last twenty years, the older the better; and when you have occasion to use it for this purpose, spread a Plaister of it, and apply it to the Back; and when you have tryed it, you will give me thanks for it; It is likewise good for bloody Flux, Running of the Reins or any weakness in the Back, for any bruise, to draw out a Thorn out of the flesh, and easeth Corns, and is good for a strain and for the Head-ach, being applyed to the Temples.

But to proceed, when the woman with child, begins to draw near her time; then let her use such meats and drinks as nourish well, but use no excess of either; but especially let her take care to keep her Body soluble, for which, and also to prepare the Body for an easie delivery, this Bath is very good to be used.

A Bath good for women with Child, when they draw near their time, to procure easie Delivery.

Take Holly-hock roots and leaves, two

:wo handfuls, Mallows, Betony, of :ach one handful; Mugwort, Marjo- ram, Mints, Camomile, of each half a handful; Linſeed two handfuls, bruiſe he Linſeed groſly, and put that ogether with the hearbs into two bags, nd boil them well in water, enough o make a bath for the woman to ſit in p to the Navel when it is warm; and et her ſit upon one bag, and hold the ther upon her Navel: And afterwards ſe to annoint the Belly, Back, and pri- ities with this Salve following being, armed.

preparative Salve to cauſe eaſy delivery in Child bearing women.

Take oyl of ſweet Almonds, of Lil- es, Violets, of each half an ounce, Lin- ed, Holly-hock roots, Fenugreek, But- r, Hens greaſe, of each one quarter of ounce; Quince kernels, Dragagant, each an ounce; ſtamp the ſeeds ſmall d ſlice the roots, and boyl them alto- ther in rain water; then take out the uſcilage, and temper the ſame with ; then let the pouned Dragagant and ens greaſe boyl ſo long, till the Muſ- age being conſumed; then make reof a ſalve, and anoint therewith before is directed.

Ano-

Another Oyntment for the ſame.

Take oyl of ſweet Almonds, of Lil
lies, of Violets, each half an ounce
Hens greaſe, Ducks greaſe, three dram
mix them together with Wax, as muc
as is needful to make a Salve, and uſ
it as the other.

With any of theſe Salves, a woma
is to be annointed about the parts b
fore mentioned, every day the ſpace c
five or ſix weeks before her time.

Now when the time of Labour
come, then uſe any of theſe thing
which follow, as the caſe requires; b
above all things, this powder follow
ing is moſt effectual.

An excellent Powder for Women in trava
with Child-bearing.

Take Dittany of Crete, Penny-roya
Ariſtolachia round, each half a ſcrupl
Cinamon, Saffron, of each twelve grain
Let them be all beaten into a fine pow
der, and given in Wine or in ſome co
venient decoction, as the decection
red Peaſe, of Penny-royal, or of Par
ley.

For outward Medicines, there
many things uſed to be held to the p
vities, as Egrimony with the roots

e held to the Matrix, and immediately
fter the birth to be thrown away, leſt
draw down the Matrix: alſo Henbane
ots, Polypody roots, and Biſtorta, are
ry good for the ſame.

Alſo, take Polypody roots and Mal-
ws of each a handful, and a handful of
ſugwort; bruiſe them ſmall, and boyl
em well, and apply it moderately
arm upon the Matrix, and after the
elivery, immediatly take it away.

Some uſe to tie a Snakes skin about
e thigh; but what vertue there is in
at they know that have tryed it.

Bay-berries beat, and applyed to the
avel, are good to further the Birth; but
wardly, this Powder is commended.

Take Cinamon, Mirrh, of each half a
am; make them into powder, and
ve it with a little White-wine.

Another for the ſame.

Take Cinamon, one dram: Saffron,
lf a dram: Caſſia wood, Caſſia pipes,
each two ſcruples: ſcrape off the out-
rmoſt black bark from the Caſſia
pes: and make it all into fine powder,
d give it four or five times in the de-
ction of red Peaſe.

Pills for the same.

Take Mirrh, Bever-cod, red Storax of each half a scruple: Cinamon, Savin of each half a scruple; make it into Pills, with the decoction of red Pease, and so give it.

Another for the same,

Take Mirrh, Costus, red Storax, of each half a dram: Ammoniacum, Savin, of each half a dram; beat them very small, and give it in the decoction of red Pease: use it three or four times.

If the throws be two weak, or do not continue, let all sweet savours as Musk, or the like, be kept from the woman in labour; for that hinders throwes, and holds back the Birth. But to forward the Birth, make this decoction.

Take Betony three handfuls; Mugwort, one handful; Camomile, Peny-royal, Hysop; of each one handful: Linseeds, two handfuls: bruise the Linseeds grosly, and cut the herbs small, and put them in a bag, boyl it well in Wine and water: with this decoction foment the Matrix, five or six times with a spunge, and then annoint the place with the oyl of Wall-flowers, even to the Neck of the Mother, if it can be don with conveniency.

But if this help not, then give her a-

good

ood draught of this potion following, very two hours.

Take Mugwort, Peny-royal, Hiſop, of ich half a handful, Betony one handful: oyl all theſe in a pint and a half of Reniſh Wine till the 4th part be conſumed, ſtrain out and put to it half a dram of Saffron, id amongſt each draught put half dram one of the powders before mentioned.

Alſo, this following is very good to icken the throwes.

Take half a dram of beaten Amber, id give it in water of Lillies, or in e decoction of red Peaſe.

n excellent Medicine to procure eaſie delivery in a Woman.

Take Pippins, cut them in thin ſlices, id fry them with oyl of ſweet Almonds, id eat thereof in the morning and at ur a clock in the afternoon; uſe it conantly a matter of five or ſix weeks before our time, till you are brought to bed: id mix ſome oyl of ſweet Almonds and erma-cœti together, and anniont the elly and Matrix once every day therewith warm, or oftener if you can conniently.

Another

Another for the same.

Take Hysop, Vervain, Betony, of each one handfull, stamp them small, and strain them in good stale Ale, and let the Patient drink a good draught thereof; it gives present help.

To expell the Socundine or after-Birth.

The Secundine or after-birth, is that skin or caule wherein the child is formed and wrapped up till the time it break forth to the Birth; and doth, or at least ought to come a way, immediatdly after the birth of the child.

But somtimes it remains behind, and causeth great perill to the woman, and many ill accidents, as Agues, stinking breath, pain of the Head, Swooning, and the like if it be not expelled.

It commonly remains behind when the woman hath had very hard, labour, and is thereby grown so weak and feeble, that nature hath not strength enough to drive it forth: she must therefore have some camfortable things given her to strengthen and comfort her heart, as Diamargariton, and Manus Christi; then let her rest a little, and if the Secundine do not follow, annoint the Belly and parts adjacent, with oyl of Lillies, and oyl of El-

Elder flowers, and use such things as are directed for the delivery of a dead child; as Corn-flowers given in Lilly water, also Garlick, half an Eggshell full of the juice thereof, given in Honeyed water, doth expell the dead child, and afterbirth, as before hath been prescribed.

To ease the afterthrows.

Take Spikenard and Squinant, of each one quarter of an ounce: boyl them together in a good quantity of Mugwort water, till half be consumed, and drink thereof two or three times.

Also to asswage the pain, make a Caudle with Malmsey or some other good wine, and put therein yolks of Eggs and Cinamon, and so give it. For the same, take Triphes amagna, half an ounce: Saffron half a dram: Mace a scruple; give this at twice, in warm Wine.

To stay the excessive flood after the Birth

The Remedies before prescribed for the asswaging the excessive Flux of the Terms in women, be also very good for this disease, and for all women in Childed; yet never-theless take this Confection followiug.

A Confection for an excessive flood in Wome lying in Child-bead.

Take Conserve of Piony one ounc Conserve of Roses one ounce, Conserv of Burrage, Buglas, Balm, of each ha an ounce, prepared Bolus half a dran prepared Pearls a dram, Cynamon a dra and half, mix them all together, an make a Confection thereof.

For the same, use this powder following.

Take Bolus prepared, Pearls, of eac one dram; sealed earth two scruple Tormentil half a dram, Shepheards Pur one scruple, Species *de gemmis frigidis* o dram and a half, Roses, Coral, Sander of each one scruple, Cinamon two scru ples and a half, Sugar three Ounces, mi them all well together; and take it wit Hen-broth.

Lozinges very effectual for the same.

Take Blood-stone one dram and a ha red Coral one dram, Tormentil, Troch de Sodio, of each half a dram; scraped vory, burnt Hartshorn, of each one scru ple, Pearls prepared four scruples, fi Bolus two scruples, Shepheards Purse, r Sanders, of each a scruple, Cynamo one dram, Sugar six ounces, wash th blood-stone in Plantain-water, and mak a powder, of Lozenges thereof. CHA

CHAP. XVI.

Of the superfluity of Milk, and other accidents happening after the Birth.

EXcessive a bounding of milk, after a woman is delivered, if it flow more then the Child can grow, there oftentimes ensues Impostumes, and other Inflammations and distempers in the breasts: for Remedies whereof, use these prescriptions following.

The Patient must eat and drink but moderatly, and avoid all such things as ingender much blood, and use means to dry and take away the superfluous blood, as Rue, and wild Rue, with the seeds of Basil, and stamp it together; if one take ev'ry day a quarter of an ounce, the same is very good to dry up the milk.

To dry up the Milk.

Take Rosen a good quantity, and temper it with Cream, and lay it lukewarm over the breasts.

For the same.

Take 8 ounces of Honey, and two pints of water, boyl them well together, and scum it, and dip therein a threefold

Cloth, and lay it on the breaſts, and when it is cold, renew it again.

Alſo for the ſame, take one dram of Saffron, and 8 ounces of Malmſey, wet a Cloth therein, and lay it on the breaſts as aforeſaid.

Alſo take Garden-Mints, ſtamp them and mix them with Oyl of Roſes, and uſe it as the other.

For Plaiſter to dry up the milk, take bean meal, oyl of Roſes, and red Vinegar, a ſufficient quantity to make a Plaiſter, and apply it to the breaſts.

For clotted, or congealed milk in the Breaſts.

Let Women keep ſobriety in eating and drinking, and uſe moiſt meats, that may ingender and ſubtile milk; Mints, Saffron, and Cinamon, is good be uſed in their meats.

Take grated bread, new milk and Oyl of Roſes, of each a like quantity, ſeeth them together to a pap, and lay it warm upon the breaſts.

For congealed milk, and pain in the Breaſts.

Take Cork and burn it into aſhes, and temper it with oyl of Roſes, and a little vinegar, and therewith anoint the breaſt.

A Salve to diſſolve congealed Milk in the Breaſt.

Take Dears Suet 3 quarters of an ounce, liquid Styrax 1 ounce, Wormwood, Cumnin, Dill-ſeeds, of each one ounce; oyl of Wormwood, Ducks greaſe, of each one ounce and a half, ſaffron one ſcruple, make an oyntment or Plaiſter hereof, and apply it to the breaſts.

For milk congealed with Inflamation in the Breaſts,

Take a quantity of muſcilage of Fleawort, Fenugreek, and Purſlian ſeeds, of each a like; and make an oyntment hereof with wax, and annoint the breaſts therewith.

Alſo for the ſame take Chickweed, and lay it warm upon the breaſts.

Alſo beat oyl of Roſes, and Vinegar of Roſes, together and lay it on the breaſts.

If the Woman hath taken ſome exream cold, then take this following, eſpecially, if there be an Ague with it; take Camomile, Melilot, Fennel ſeeds, Annıſeeds, Dillſeeds, Fenugreek, Linſeeds, Southernwood, Ginger, Bazil, beat them together, and with oyl of Camomile, make a peſſary of it, and apply it to the breaſts.

A good Plaiſter to diſſolve hard knots in the Breaſts.

Take Crums of white bread, Barly meal, Muſtard-ſeeds, Fennel, and Holly hocks roſted under aſhes, of each a like quantity, pound them well together, and make a Plaiſter thereof, with oyl of Camomile, and apply it warm to the breaſts.

For hardneſs, and inflamation in the Breaſt through congealed milk, A Pultis.

Take flowers of Mallows, Violets, Celendine, Daſies, Cinquefoil, of each one handful, boyl them together in two quarts of water, till it come to a pint; then ſtrain it, and mingle it with Wheaten meal, to the thickneſs of pap, then put to it Hens greaſe, or Hogs Lard, and boyl it again to Pultis, ſpread it on a Cloth, about the thickneſs of a finger, and lay it morning and evening, upon an inflamed ſore breaſt.

Another for the ſame.

Take Bean meal, Mints in Powder, each 3 quarters of an ounce, prepared Coriander, Peaſe meal, of each 1 dram; Roſes half a dram, freſh butter 2 ounces, Muſcilage of Linſeed one ounce, Muſcilage of Fenugreek 3 quarters of an ounce, [illegible] of each one

ounce, oyl of Turpentine half an ounce, Saffron three grains, temper them all together to a salve or oyntment, and lay it upon the breasts.

For Tumors, or swelling of the breast.

Take Purslian, Plantain, of each one handful, Camomile, Melilot, of each one ounce, Barley meal 4 ounces, stamp the Herbs in a morter, to a pap, and then incorporate therewith, oyl of Violets and Roses, enough to make it a salve, and lay it on the sore breasts.

Another Medicine for swelling in the breasts, much profitable, and easie to be had.

Take a good quantity of Peach leaves, and Rue, and stamp them small, and boyl them in water to a Pultis, and lay it on the grieved place, this will ripen the Impostthume and ease the pain.

A Plaister for the same.

Take Plantain, Mallows, of each one handful, Housleek 6 handfuls, boyl them together, till they come to be like grout, then strain it, and add thereunto, Oyl of Roses 3 ounces; Camomile, Melilot, both beaten, of each an ounce; Barly meal 4 ounces, Bdellium 1 quarter of an ounce, dissolve the Bdellium in Vinegar, and then boyl them all together, to the

thickneſs of a Plaiſter, and ſpread it on a Cloth, and apply it to the grieved place.

For Impoſthumations in the breaſt.

Impoſthumations do breed oftentimes likewiſe in the breaſts, through the congealing of the milk, and ill humors, ſetling and putrifying there, bringing with them the Canker, Gangrene, and ſuch griefs, to the great anguiſh and miſery of the Patient, if not to death, by reaſon of the tenderneſs of the place. And many times it happens, by reaſon of an obſtruction of the terms, which turns the cauſe of the ſuperfluous blood thither: And therefore when there happens any ſwelling, or anguiſh in the breaſts in this caſe if the terms be ſtopt, uſe all means poſſible to provoke the them ſpeedily, if you mean to abate the ſwelling and pain; and if the ſwelling increaſe, then the Liver vain muſt be opened, or the median. And afterwards take oyl of Roſes, and Vinegar, and ſeeth a little Camomile, therein; and then dip a Cloth in it and lay it on the breaſts, four times a day, refreſhing it.

If the Impoſtumation in the breaſts be cauſed of ſuperfluity of blood, the ſign to know

know it, is, it cauſeth great pain in the breaſt, redneſs and much beating.

If it proceed from Choler, then is the pain more raging, and the breſt reder, and yellowiſh, with greater Agues, and the Inflammation is hotter then that which proceeds of blood.

If Flegm be the ingendring cauſe thereof, then the Tumor is but ſmall, the breaſt white, the pain moderate, and no ague with it.

An excellent Plaiſter to conſume and cleanſe all ſwellings of the breaſts; and alſo of other members.

Take clarified Honey 6 ounces, Barley meal, 3 ounces and a half, two yolks of Eggs, Mirrhe, Sarcocolla, of each half a dram, Honey of Roſes 4 ounces, oyl of Roſes 3 ounces: powder that which is to be powdered, and boyl the Honey and the meal together, till it be thick, and then ſtir the yolks of Eggs amongſt it, and the other things; and ſo make a Plaiſter of it, and apply it to the grieved place.

When the Tumour or ſwelling comes to maturity, and breaks, then cleanſe it with this Salve,

Take Honey, the juyce of ſmallage, yolks of Egge, and Turpentine, of each

a

a sufficient quantity, and make a Salve thereof, and so apply it.

Or else use this Salve following, with a tent of Lint.

Take Wheat meal, 3 quarters of an ounce, clarified Honey, and juyce of Smallage, of each an ounce; mix them all into a Salve, and use them as hath been directed: this is good to be used with a tent, to cleanse any sore Fistula, or Carbuncle.

But if in case the Tumor, as many times it unhappily doth grow to a Canker, or Fistula, then must other means be used, to prevent the eating or spreading thereof: the Patient must be purged of melancholy humors, and avoid such things as ingender Choler and melancholy, and to seek to prevent the increase of the same; for which this drink following is very effectual.

Take Time, 1 quarter of an ounce Polypody, Sene, each 1 dram, Violets Seeds of Gourds, Cucumbers, Pompeons each 1 dram and a half; Cynamon, Rape seed, of each 1 scruple, Hops 1 ounce boyl them all together in 8 ounces of water till half be consumed, then strain it, take one ounce of this decoction, in 3 ounces

ounces of whey, of Goats milk, and faſt 6 hours after it.

Then uſe outwardly this Plaiſter following

Take Fenugreek, Barly meal of each 2 Ounces, Mallows 3 handfuls, Houſleek 8 handfulls, Oyl of Roſes 6 ounces: bray the Oyl of Roſes in a Leaden Morter, with a Leaden Peſtle, and ſeeth the Herbs in whey, till they be ſo tender, you may beat them to a pap, and mix the other things amongſt them; and boil it again in 6 ounces of Nightſhade-water, till it be conſumed, and ſo make a Plaiſter of it; and firſt anniont the ſore with Oyl of Roſes, and then lay the Plaiſter thereupon.

If the Canker coroade, and ſpread a broad, then take Barley meal 4 ounces Oyl of Violets, oyl of Roſes, each three ounces, Tutty prepared 2 ounces, Blood-ſtone 1 ounce. Bray the oyl of Roſes with 4 whites of Eggs, a good while in a Leaden Morter, and likewiſe beat the Blood-ſtone in water of Lillies, then temper them all together, and dip ſmall tents in it, and lay them all on the ſore.

Then take one ounce and a half of oyl of Roſes prepared in a Leaden Morter, as be-

before, and 2 ounces of the juyce of Nightshade, 1 ounce of starch, and an ounce and an half of Bolus: mix and temper them all together, in a Leaden Morter, and therewith often annionr the breasts round abour the Canker or Fistula.

A Plaister for the Fistula.

Take Mummey, Bolus, juyce of steel, Frankincense, Hipocistis, Mastick, of each 3 drams, Acron Cups, Cipers Nuts, Galls, Isinglass, Dragagant, Gum, of each 1 ounce: dissolve the Isinglass in red Wine-Vinegar; and mix the other ingredients amongst it to a Plaister.

For Clefts, or Chops of the Nipples.

Take Mutton, or Lambs Suet, as much as you please, and after it is molten, and calrified, then wash it in Rose-water, and therewith annoint the Nipples. And thus much for the Diseases in the Breasts.

CHAP. XVII.

Shewing means and Remedies for those Nurses that want milk.

HAving already at large discoursed to you the infirmities, happening by reason of superfluous, or congealed milk;

milk; and the evil accidents that attend the same, with the means of their prevention and Remedy, it is also convenient for their sakes, who would be Nurses, and cannot for want of milk; to shew them some means to increase it where it is wanting.

Women given much to fretting, or who are by nature lean and sickly, having a bad digesture in stomach and Liver, cannot breed store of milk, nor good milk: also bad meats and drinks, hinder the ingendring of milk, therefore they ought to be forborn.

And women that would increase their milk, let them eat good meat if they can get it, and drink milk wherein Fennel seed hath been steeped.

If the woman be of hot nature, and full of Choler, let her drink Barly water and Almond milk, eat Lettice with her meat, Burrage, Spinnage, Goats milk, Cows milk, and Lamb sodden with Verjuyce; and avoid sorrow and anger as much as may be: and comfort the stomach with Confection of Anniseeds, Caraway and Cominseeds: and likewise use these seeds sodden in water.

Also, take Anniseeds, two drams and

a half beaten, and temper them with th broth of Coleworts, and drink it whe you go to bed.

Also, take Barley water and boyl there in green Fennel, and Dill, and sweeten with Sugar, and drink it at your pleasur

If you would have an outward mean use this plaister following.

Take half an ounce of Deers suet, ar as much Parsley roots, with the hearb an ounce and a half of Barley meal, thr drams of red Storax, and three ounces oyl of sweet Almonds: seeth the roots ar hearbs well, and beat them to pap, ar then mingle the other amongst them, an lay it warm on the Nipples, it increaset milk.

Thus I have Counselled women of a sorts, how to free themselves from all c sualties, the frailty of their nature sul jects them to; which when you find th benefit of, give God the Glory and Si no more, lest a worse thing fall unt you.

FINIS.

AN APPENDIX.

Touching the DROPSIE.

This being an infirmity under which many labour, and few are cured thereof; partly, nay most, by reason of their inability; I thought it very necessary, having this opportunity put into my hands, to add this small Treatise of the Kinds, Cause, and Cure of Dropsies.

This Disease the Greeks call *vdropisin vdropa* and *vderon*: the Latins, A water between the flesh and the skin; and vulgarly *Hydrops* or *Hydropicus morbus*, the Dropsy or an Hydropical disease; which name seems to have been taken from water which in Greek is called, *udor*.

Avicenna defineth the Dropsy thus: That it is a material sickness, ingendred from a material, outward, and cold cause, and thereby either the whole Body, or many parts and Members thereof do swell.

swell. All Authors do not agree abou
it, some call it a Disease, and some plac
it among the Symptomes; but they wh
are afflicted with it, need not care b
what name it is called, so they were free
from it; therefore I shall not stay upo
the definition of it, but proceed to direc
tions for the Cure; but to be sure it is
læsion and depravation of the digestiv
faculty, and unconcoction of the bloo
whereby the nutritive faculty is hindred
and corruted throughout the whole Bo
dy, and the natural operation of the Li
ver impedited; and this proceeds fron
a cold and moist humor, that penetrate
through the Body, and swells the Mem
bers, puffs up the Face, swells the Fee
and Leggs, and the Cods of men: destroy
the natural complexion, altering it into
whitely colour, causeth great appitite t
drink, and little or none to eat; stop
peth the Terms in women, causeth re
tention both of Stool and Excrement
and some times hard Tuniors about th
Bowels and other parts,

This for the description or definition
yet this Disease hath several degrees
Kinds or Species.

One kind of *Dropsy* is called *Anasarca*
an

nd *Hyposarca* ; another *Ascites* : and a
hird *Tympania* or *Tympanites*, or, in Eng-
sh Tympanie.

Conserve of Fumitory, is not, amiss to
e used for cleansing of the blood in all
nd of Dropsies, at the beginning of
iem ; but to proceed first to this kind
Dropsie called *Anasarca*,

It is a wateriſh humour that lyeth be-
veen the flesh and the skin, through all
e Body causing a swelling ; and is
iown by pressing the flesh with ones
iger, the dint or impression whereof
ill remain a great while after ; the
ulse is slow, the privy members swell,
d the party is subject to be afflicted
ith a looseness, or scouring, and bad di-
stion of meat, which is the cause of it,
at it turns into flegm instead of blood,
If it be a woman, it may be caused
rough retention or stopping of her
rms, therefore all means possible is to
used, to provoke and drive them
wn.

Let the Patient be purged with Pills
Rhabarb ; and, to expell the water,
this Confection following,

A Confection for the watery Dropsy.

Take Turbith, half an ounce : Hermo-
dactyls,

dactyls, 1 ounce: wild Saffron ſeeds peeled, three quarters of an ounce: Ginger, Cinamon, Anniſeeds, of each one ſcruple: Violets, Sorrel ſeed, of each one dram: Sugar two ounces: Honey of Roſes, four ounces, boyl the Honey and Sugar together with Fumitory water untill you may ſcum it clear: then mix the reſt with it, and boyl it to a Confection, take hereof half an ounce in a morning.

Another for the ſame.

Take Annis, yellow Rape ſeed; Spica Indiæ, of each one ſcruple: Licoris, Rhabarb, of each one dram: Aſarabacca, half a dram; Conſerve of Marjerom, one ounce; Conſerve of Roſes, three ounces: Syrup of Quinces and Oxymel, a ſufficient quantity to make it into a Confection. Take hereof a dram in a morning.

Pills for the ſame.

Take Pills Aggregative, two ſcruples; Ammoniaci, one ſcruple: make it into 6 Pills with Oxymel; take two in a morning.

The maſs of Pills before mentioned, are prepared by the Apothecaries, therefore do not ſtartle that they bear no *Engliſh* name; for they are more commonly known by thoſe Titles.

In

In this Diſeaſe, uſe abſtinence from eat and drink, asmuch as may be; forar drowſineſs and lazineſs, and and adt your ſelf to reaſonable ſweating and ercise.

Of another kind of Dropſie called Aſcitis.

This Species of this Diſeaſe ſwelleth ly the Belly and Leggs,and the upper rts dry : and the Belly ſwelleth like a der, and ſoundeth like a drum-head, as the Belly of a rotten ſheep will do, you clap your hand thereon ; that's t unknown to every Clown, then nder not at this. And if the ſick ſon ſtir from ſide to ſide, the water y be heard forcibly to ſtir about : the n is ſtretched out, ſo that it receiv- no dint or impreſſion of ones finger, n the other kind of Dropſie; the Pulſe mall, wanting vigour of heat to cauſe tion,and the original of all is the weakſs and debility of the Liver,that it can- exerciſe its natural faculty of conting the meat and drink into blood, unnaturally altereth the moiſture reof into water.

This kind of Dropſy may come ſomeies from overmuch heat of the Liver, vell as cold.

If

If it proceed from hot causes, the Urine the Patient avoids is little, and that of a very high red colour, some spots like little stones apearing in it, the party suffereth intolerable thirst; and the more he drinks, the more he desires drink; but it quencheth not his flames, no more then Brimstone and Oyl will quench fire.

This Disease is dangerous, and oftentimes brakes up the root, or at best strikes near at it.

But for means which God hath given to be used while time is, take these following.

A Syrup for the Dropsie through heat of the Liver, and to quench the thirsty desires of the Patient in that disease.

Take Endive, four handfulls; Maider hair, Harts tongue, of each one handful Fennel seed, Parsly seed, of each half an ounce: Spica Nardi, Spica Romani, of each a quarter of an ounce; make a decoction hereof, and then boyl it up to a syrup, with a sufficient quantity of Sugar.

The Body of the Patient in this Disease, is much subject to costiveness, or binding of the Belly; purging therefore with Clysters, Pills, and potions, are requisite to be used in this case, and to endea

endeavor to open the obstructions of the Liver, and strengthen the same.

To purge with Rhabarb or the syrup thereof once a week, is very good for this purpose; drink Wormwood-Beer, or Wine, and use also this gentle purging Potion.

A purging Potion for the dry Dropsie.

Take the flowers of Burrage, Violets, Fumitory, each half an ounce, Licoris, Jujubes, Currants, Wormwood, each 1 quarter of an ounce; Prunes, eight or ten: Spikenard, one dram; boyl them altogether in Whey, strain it, and then infuse therein one night, half an ounce of the shells of yellow Mirabalans, so strain it for a Potion.

Clysters are also very necessary and profitable for this Disease; and amongst others, these following are very commendable.

A Clyster for the Dropsie.

Take Bloodwort, Camomil, St. *John*-wort, of each one handful; boyl them in fair well-water, then take twelve or 16 ounces of the decoction, and add to it Salt, one dram; 3 ounces of Sallet oyl, and half a dram of *Hiera picra*, or *Cassia* extracted; mix them together for a Clister,

and give it warm.

For the same another Clister more loosening.

Take Mallows, Holly-hocks, Peets, Camomile, Herb Mercury, of each one handful; boyl these herbs well in water, or in broth of Tripes, or other pottage made of fresh flesh; take 16 ounces of the decoction, and thereunto add Sallet oyl, Salt, Hierapicra, or Cassia, and Benedicta laxativa, of each half an ounce, wherewith mix the decoction, and give it for a Clister very warm.

If there be any pain or griping in the Belly, which windiness too often causeth, then use with the Herbs before mentioned, an ounce of Anni-seeds, Fennel-Seeds and Carraway-Seeds: altogether grossly beaten, or the quantity of an ounce of either of them several, which you can get.

Thus for Costiveness, and Obstructions in this Disease; on the contrary sometimes the Patient is subject to scowring, and a red flux with it, for which use these means following.

Give to the Patient the Conserve, and concocted roots of Cicory Juyce, and Marmalade of Quinces, Trochist and Conserve of Barberries with Venegar and such other things as are binding and cool-

cooling in operation.

For this Dropſie, and all other kinds, and alſo for the Green ſickneſs too, theſe Pills following, are excellent,

Take of the Maſs of the Pill of Hiera with Agarick, one dram and a half : of the Pill of Opopanax, three drams : of extract of Rhabarb, of Gentian root, of Centory the leſs, each one dram ; Steel prepared, four drams ; the root of Aaron prepared, Tartar vitriolated, each two ſcruples ; Chymical oyl of Wormwood, one ſcruple : oyl of Cynamon, of Cloves, each ſix drops : Syrup of the Five roots, a ſufficient quantity to make it into Pills; make of every dram hereof ſix Pills ; let the Patient take two hereof every morning, and as many at four in the afternoon, and drink after it a draught of Wormwood Wine or Ale, ſtirring or excerciſing after it the ſpace of an hour.

To provoke and expel the Urine, is very requiſite in this Diſeaſe ; for which theſe things following are very good.

Take Rue, St. *Johns*-wort, Penny-royall, Sage, Marjoram, Wormwod, Licoris, Anniſeeds, Fennel roots, Elecampane roots, of each one quarter of an ounce; boyl them a little in a quart of Whit-

wine, and take thereof three ounces morning and night.

For the ſame.

Take a head or two of Garlick, and a handful of St. *Johns*-wort; boyl them together in a pint of White-wine, till a third part be waſted: ſtrain it, and drink three or four ſpoonfuls thereof at a time morning and evening.

The roots of great Fern boyled in White-wine, and drunk, (the Wine I mean, not the roots) is very good for this purpoſe.

This Decoction following, is alſo good for the ſame.

Take the roots of Nettles, Parſly, Fennel, Elecampane, Licoris, Aſarabacca of each one dram; boyl them a little in a quart of White-wine, and drink thereof as of the former.

Outwardly for this Diſeaſe may be uſed Pultiſſes, Unguents, and Plaiſters; ſuch as dry and expel wind and do ſtrengthen and mollifie the Belly and lower parts, for which purpoſe, this Plaiſter following may effectually be uſed.

Take Coloquent, Holly-hock ſeeds, Diagridion, Aloes, Mirrh, Mallowes roots,

roots, Bdellion, of each one dram and a half; Ireos three drams: Mallows seeds, wild Cucumbers, Cardamome, Euphorbium, of each three drams: Boreas, Salgem, of each one quarter of 1 ounce; mix all these and incorparate them well together, with Goose grease, Ducks grease, Calves suet, and Hoggs suet, as much as is sufficient to make them into a Plaister or salve, and apply it all over the belly.

For the same, it is good to temper the Salve of Bay-berries with Cowes or Goats dung, and use it as the former,

For the swelling of the privy members in this Disease, this Salve following is to be used

Take Annis, Fennel, and Cumin seeds, beaten small together, of each one ounce and a half; Bean meale, Ebalus, the juyce of Elder leaves, and Wine a sufficient quantity to make it a Salve or Pultis, and lay it on the Belly and privities.

For the same.

Take Barley meal, Cypress roots, Sheeps dung, Borax and Bolus, of each a like quantity: beat them together, and make a Plaister thereof with Hoggs grease or Goose grease, and apply it to the Belly and privities.

The oyl of Camomile and Rue, mixed

together, is a very good Ointment for the dropsy.

Take notice also by the way, that Sweating and Bathing in hot dry Baths, is very effectual, for all kind of Dropsies.

Of the kind of Dropsie called Tympanie.

There are three sorts of Tympanies, the one called *Aquosa*, or the watery Tympany or Dropsie, of which we have already treated.

A second called *Ventosa*, or a Dropsie or Tympany of wind, of which we now proceed to speak, which is caused more of wind then water, and thence deriveth its name; and in this Disease the Belly swelleth up very high, and the Navel starteth out; the Belly is very hard and soundeth, if one thereon clap his hand.

There is another Species called *Carnosa*, by which may be understood fatness of the Belly, or as some say, gorre-bellies; but it is, in plain English, a fleshy Tympany, or a fleshy swelling, no way dangerous at all; but Maids Bellies are much subject to Tympany: and for their Cure the best is mother Midwife, and therefore. I say no more of it, but leave it to her discretion.

But for the Cure of the *Ventosa*, or wind-

windy Tympany or Dropsie, use these Rules following.

Avoid all windy meats, eschew cold, and keep warm: Use also Sweating, and use the Confection *de Baccis Lauri*; be moderate in Dyet, and use exercise.

Use also these Conserves, or any of them; as Conserve of Elder leaves, Bettony, Gilly flowers, Rosemary, Fennel, Annis, Comin, or the like.

A Suppository for the same.

Take Salgem, Rue, Bever-cod, Euphorbium, Nettle-seed, of each one dram; mix it with about 3 ounces of decocted Honey, and thereof make Suppositories.

Use to anoint the Belly with hot Oyles, such as are oyl of Dill, oyl of Rue, Costus, and Bay-berries.

A Plaister for the same effectual.

Take Goats dung or Sheeps dung dryed twelve ounces, roots of wild Cucumbers, roots of Ebulus, of each two ounces; Barley meal, 12 ounces; steeled Vinegar, four ounces; boyl it all well in sharp Lee, and make thereof a Plaister, which apply warm to the belly, or any part of the Body swelled with wind, to open the Pores, and draw out the same.

A Clister effectual for the same.

Take Ireos, Hysop, Smallage, Rue, Barefoot, of each one handful; Annis, Fennel, Ameos, Bay-berries, of each half an ounce: boyl all these very well in clean water; then take of this Decoction twelve or sixteen ounces, according to the strength of the Patient, and add to it clarified Honey, and Oyl of Rue, of each 1 ounce and a half; and stone Salt, one dram: so make it into a Clister, and administer it.

A Syrup for the Dropsie.

Take green roots of Ireos, or in *English*, Flowerdeluce (and yet that name is not quite *English* neither) 24 ounces; cut them in pieces, and infuse them 3 dayes in well-water, as much as will only cover them, stirring them twice a day: then strain that water from them, and reserve it in a clean pot, and add the like quantity of fresh water to them, doing as you did before; then strain the second water, and mix both together, and boyl it with Sugar a little; and then add thereunto Scabious and Mayden-hair, of each one handful; Sperage-roots, Fennel-Roots, and Ireos-Roots, of each half a handful; peeled Melon seed, Gourd seeds, Cucumber seeds peeled, Pompeon seeds, Purslane seeds,

seeds, Cicory, Endive and Lettice seed, of each one quarter of an ounce; Fennel, Annis, Sperage, and Smallage seed, of each half a dram; Millet and Winter Cherries, of each three drams; fat dates and figs, of each six; Licoris and Madder, of each 5 drams; boyl all together to the wasting of half, and then strain it, and boil up the decoction to a syrup with Sugar: of this syrup, give about an ounce at a time, & sometimes more, and to strengthen the Liver, steep therein a quarter of an ounce of Rhabarb.

Also for the Dropsie, these syrups are good to be used; as, syrup of Wormwood, of the Five roots, of Maiden-hair, of Betony, and Wines compounded with Wormwood, Egremony, Balamint, Cinamon, Odoriferous seeds, and things of the like nature: Abstain from all excess, and use such meats and drinks as are of a drying, heating, attenuating nature, and easie of digestion; forbear new sweet Wine, or drink; and in all things use measure, for therein consisteth the greatest virtue.

THE MAN'S COUNSELLOUR.

PART. II.

A Supplement touching Agues and Feavers, Ruptures, and other Distempers.

THey have all one Term in Latine, *viz. Febris*, though of divers kinds, the kinds and Symtomes of violent burning, and Pestilential Feavers is not here intended: but of Agues chiefly. The original or matter of a feaver in general, proceeds from the abounding of the 4 humours: for from the abounding of blood, proceeds a continual feaver; from superfluous Choler is ingendered a *Tertian*, from the domination of flegme, proceedes a *Quotidian*, or every day Ague.

But

But *Physitians* do generally thus define a feaver; that it is an unnatural heat overpressing nature, and hurting it with its effects, they also prescribe a 4 fold *Cure*, that is by Sweat, Vomit, Phlebotomy and Medicine; some add Sleep.

Galen asserts that Sanguine feavers are more simple then others. *de diff. Feb. lib.* 2. *Cap.* 8.

A Digestive in a Sanguine Feaver

Take Sirrup of endive, an ounce and a half, Sirrup of Bugloss one ounce, water of Hopps; Endive and Bugloss each one ounce, mix them and give it in the morning.

Where there is an oppilation because of thick and tough flegm, give this digestive.

Take Sirrup of wormwood, of oxymel *Compositum*, or syrrup of Vinegar Compound, of each one ounce, water of Betony, Hyssop and Agrimony, of each one ounce, mix it, and give it in the morning.

But in this kind of feaver, Phlebotomy is first to be used; and then give some Medicine to mundifie the blood. As,

Take Cassia newly extracted half an ounce, *Elect. Lenitivum. Dia prunis solutiv.* 3 drams. *Elect. de dactylis* 1 dram,

dissolve them in the decoction of flowers and fruits, and give it for a drink.

Of a pure Tertain.

First of all endeavour to keep the belly loose, and if other means be wanting, use such a glister as this.

A Glister.

Take Mercury, Violets, Barley, each one handful, make thereof a decoction, of which decoction take one pound and a half, the white of one egg, salt, 2 or 3 drams; red Sugar, honey of Violets each one ounce and a half, Oyl of Violets 3 ounces, Cassia 6 drams, mix them for a Glister.

To reduce Choler, and repress the febrile *heat, give this Lenitive.*

Take Tamarinds 1 ounce, and with the juyce of Fennel, Endive, and Parsley, give it fasting.

Sometimes in this disease there happens pain and heat in the Reins, for which make use of unguents and fomentations, such as follow.

Take *unguent. rosatum infrigidans Galeni*, each one ounce, mix them, and therewith annoint the Reins.

O R,

Take oyl of water-Lillies, juyce of Plan-

Plantane, and the white of an egg, and make thereof an unction for the Reins.

A Fomentation for the ſame.

Take of the waters of Sorrel, Endive and Night-ſhade, of each 1 pound, foment therewith the Reins.

A Potion for the Aduſtion of Choler.

Take Sirrup of Violets, ſyrrup of fumitory of each ſix drams, water of Violets, hart-ſtone and bugloſs of each one ounce, mix them for a potion.

In Melancholy through the Aduſtion of blood.

Take Sirrup of Violets, Sirrup of Apples, of each half an ounce, water of Succory, Violets and Bugloſs of each an ounce, take them as the other.

For the Aduſtion of Phlegme.

Take *mel roſatum Colatum*, ſyrrup of Vinegar compound, ſyrrup of the two roots, each ſix drams; waters of Fennel, bugloſs and harts-tongue, each 1 ounce, when Melancholy abounds by the Aduſtion of black Choler.

Rec. pill *de lapide Lazuli* 1 dram, make pills thereof with Electuary *Indi*.

Or thus in a Potion.

Take Confectio Hamech, half an ounce, powder of Myrobalans 2 ſcruples;

Elect.

Elect. *Indi* 1 dram, water of Fennel, and Hartstongue each q. s. make thereof a potion to take about the middle of the night.

An Evacuation by Pharmacy.

Rec. *Diaſcius* 3 drams and a half Elect. *de Pſyllio* 3 drams, water of fumitory, ſuccory, each q. s. make thereof a potion.

I could lay down many examples of ſweats and vomits very proper in the ordinary caſes of Agues, and in the beginning of Agues nothing is better; but to wind up all, take this one univerſal medicine which hath cured thouſands.

Take Stibium finely powdred, and Sirrup of Marſh-mallows, to an ounce of Stibium a pound of the Syrrup; infuſe the Stibium in the ſyrrup, and ſo keep it for your uſe; the Stibium will ſink to the bottome: And when you have occaſion to uſe it, take about an ounce of the Syrrup, powring it clean out from the Stibium; and mix it with ſome convenient diſtilled water, and give it to the patient about the coming of the fit; it both purges and vomits, & ſeldom fails a Cure at the firſt or ſecond time at furtheſt.

This ſecret is worth your acceptance, it is plain and eaſie; I doubt not but whoſoever

soever tries it will thankfully acknowledge it; And so I proceed to speak concerning Ruptures, and the Gonorrhea, and diseases of the back.

Of Ruptures.

The general kinds of Ruptures are three Aquosa or watery; this is usual in dropsyes, when much water is descended into the Cods, with causeth them to swell.

Ventosa or a windy Rupture, that is when great store of wind is gathered into the purse of the testicles.

And Carnosa or a fleshy Rupture, which is caused either by the extremental growing of flesh in the Cods, or by the falling of the intestines into the Cods; the filme or skin that should keep them up, being broken.

Hernia or Burstness is also thus defined.

Hernia or a Rupture is properly said to be, when any tumour appears in the purse of the testicles, proceeding either from something descending into the Cods, or from some matter growing there, and causing the same to swell.

The cure of a watery Rupture.

The cure of a watery Rupture requires a twofold intention; one is to take away

way the Antecedent cause, which is a flegmatick watery matter, springing from the Liver by reason of indigestion.

The second intention is to dissovle that Aquosity, which is in the Cods; or to draw it out by perforation.

The first intention is performed by abating the matter digesting and eradicating it.

Digestive Pills.

Take pill Agregative, *Pill de Rhabarb Mesne*; of each one scruple, form thereof 5 pills with syrrup of Endive.

Others if it proceed from the head.

Take Pill-Chochiæ, Aureæ, of each 1 scruple, make pills thereof, and let the patient take them going to bed.

A digestive, when the watery humour proceeds from the debility of the digestive vertue of the Liver.

Take syrrup of Endive, syrrup of Agrimony, honey of Roses, of each half an ounce: water of wormwood, of Agrimony and Endive each one ounce, mix them, and take it at a draught.

If the flegmatick matter proceed from the head, give this digestive.

Take Syrrup of Stechas, without Species, honey of Roses, Oxymel simple, of each

each half an ounce, waters of Betony, Wormwood, Endive, of each one ounce, mix them and uſe them as the former.

The matter being digeſted, give of the Pills of Rhabard before preſcribed, but in a greater doſe, and order them thus.

Take Pill Aggregative 2 ſcruples, pill of Rhabarb 1 ſcruple, make thereof 7 pills with ſyrrup of Stechas, and give them an hour before day.

Let the rule of diet intend to hot and dry, as we have ſpoken concerning the Dropſie.

The Second Intention.

The ſecond Intention is performed by diſſolving the water, either ſenſibly or inſenſibly, or by drawing it out by perfoation; and by reſtraining it, that it flow no more to the Cods.

It is firſt inſenſibly to be diſſolved with fomentations, unctions, and aplying of Plaiſters.

A Fomentation for the Cods may be made thus,

Take Origanum, Calamint, Pennyroyal, Camomile, Dill, Anniſeed, of each M.1. Carraway, Amoes, ſeeds of Agnus Caſtus of each half an ounce, bruiſe them groſly, and boil them in a ſufficient quantity

tity of spring water, till half be consumed, then dip a Spunge in the said decoction; and therewith foment the Cods, repeating it often.

Then when the place is fomented and dryed, annoint it with the following unction.

Take Oyl of Castor, of Rue and Lillies of each six ounces, infuse therein a linnen Cloth, and apply it to the Cods.

A Resolutive Plaister for the same.

Take Mints, Balsamint, Origanum, Calamint, Chamedreos, Camepytis, Camomil, each one handful; Meal of Fenugreek Beans and Lin-seed, of each one ounce, Anni-seed and Comin seed, of each half an ounce; let the herbs be subtilly bruised and boyled in a sufficient quantity of water, to a perfect decoction: Then add the seeds in powder, and the meal, and incorporate them well together with Oyl of Rue; and apply it Plaister-wise to the Cods; it insensibly dissolves the water which is included in the *purse* of the testicles.

But when these administrations have been used, and the water cannot thereby be evacuated; it must then sensibly be drawn out by incision.

Let an Orifice be made with a Lancet

et on the lower part of the Cod; so as the rater may pass out: But if the patient e weak, then it is not so convenient to raw it all out at one time, but reiterate often, and if the Orifice be closed up hen make a new one in another place.

The cure of a windy Rupture,

The first Intention is performed after he same manner, as the *Hernia Aquosa*, hat is, by evacuating the matter from whence the windiness proceeds.

The second Intention, which hath respect unto the Cominute cause, is thus erformed; first by fomenting the purse with such things as dissolve wind; to which purpose use such a fomentation s follows.

A Fomentation for a watery Rupture.

Take *Origanum*, Calamint, Savin, Sage etony, Rue, Camomile, of each one handful, seeds of Annis, Fennel, Comin, Carraway, Ameos, of each half an ounce, bruise hem all grosly, and boyl them in equal arts of wine and water, till a third art be consumed; and with a spunge nfused in that decoction, foment the arts affected.

After

After the fomentation, and the place is dryed, let this Unction be uſed.

Take oyl of Caſtor, Euphorbium, and Elder, of each ſix drams, mix them and annoint the place therewith hot. And afterwards that Plaiſter is convenient to be uſed, which is before mentioned, in *Hernia Aquoſa.*

Of the Lirbous Rupture, or the deſcending of the inteſtines into the Cods.

The inteſtinal or *Lirbous* Rupture (which is a falling of the guts down into the Cods, the filme that keeps them up being broken; wherefore they are ſaid to be broken bellyed: which oftentimes happens to Children by *Crying*, to older people by ſome blow, fall or ſtrain;) is to be curred, by *Pharmaſeutical* medicines, and by manual operation.

The manual operation is to put up the bowels (fallen down) into the belly again, and by a convenient Ligature or Truſs, to keep them up that they fall not down again; and then by Medicines to *conſolidate* and knit np the Orifice by which they paſſed down: firſt endeavour to evacuate the flegm, and other dregs in the inteſtines, which may be done by gentle Purges, and by Gliſters, which are very convenient in this caſe, as follows.

A Glister for a Rupture.

Take of Common decoction for a Glis-
r one pound, wherein boil one handful
Marsh-mallow roots; and then there-
dissolve red Sugar one dram nd a
lf, honey of Roses one ounce, Cassia 1
nce, *Hiera Picra* six drams, oyl of Ca-
omile three ounces, common Salt two
ams, mix it for a Glister.

Another Lenitive Glister for the same purpose.

Take Mallows, Blytes, Marsh-mallow
oots, of each one handful, boyl them in
ufficient quantity of water, till half be
nsumed; strain it, and take a pint and
half of the Colature, in which dissolve
l Sugar two drams, Cassia one ounce,
mmon Oyl three ounces; common Salt
o drams, mix them for a Glister.

Note, that it is somtimes difficult to
t up the bowels again into the belly,
ause that the intestine which cometh
wn is repleated sometimes with dregs,
l sometimes with ventosity; so that by
son of the too much Repletion, they
not be intromitted into the Belly.

Therefore if the dregs in the intestines
prohibit their immission up into the
ly, let them be mollified after this
nner.

Take

Take Common oyl one pound; infuſe therein a peice of Cloth, the oyl being firſt made hot, and apply it to the greived place, repeating it ſo often until the inteſtines be mollified, and then endeavour to put them up by little and little.

But if windineſs be the cauſe of keeping down the inteſtines, foment them with this decoction following.

Take Camomile, Melilot, Dill, Pellitory of the wall, of each one handful, Lin-ſeed, Fenugreek, of each half an ounce, boyl them in a ſufficient quantity of water, to the conſumption of a third part, then dip therein a ſpunge, and foment the place grieved.

After the fomentation, anoint the place outwardly with oyl of Camomil and Lillies; and afterwards put up the inteſtines in their due place: And then endeavour, as much as poſſible, to conſolidate the place affected with Fomentations, Unctions, Plaiſters and Cerates conſolidating and binding.

A Conſolidative Fomentation.

Take of Red Roſes, Mirtils, Sumach, Hypociſtis, Galls, Cypreſs Nuts, and the leaves thereof, each half a handful; Roots of the greater and leſſer Comphrey, Sa-

John

Johns-wort, each half a handful: bruise them grosly, and boyl them in Plantain water, and Stiptick wine of each equal parts, with a fourth part of Vinegar, till half be consumed; wherewith foment the place often, and when it is well dryed, noint it with this unction following.

Take oyl *Omphacinum*, oyl of St. *Johns*-wort, and oyl of Myrtles of each an ounce, Frankincense, Mastick, bark of Pomgrates, Mummy, Bole-Armonick, Drags blood, *Sarcocolla*, each one scruple, pulverize what is to be powdred, and with the oyles and a little wax, make an unguent thereof wherewith anoint the place, and dip a Cerate therein, and apply thereunto.

Afterwards use this Consolidating Plaister.

Take Male Frankincense, Sarcocolla, Aloes, Syccatrina, Mummy, Aristolochia round and long; the greater Comphrey, Cypress Nuts, earth-wormes, of each two drams, litharge, oppopanax, Bdellium. Ammoniacum, Galbanum, Mastick, Turpentine, of each one ounce, Mans blood, one ounce, Misleto of the Oak six drams, dissolve the Gums in Vinegar, powder what is to be powdered, and make thereof a Plaister, & apply it to the

place

place of the Rupture, and let it continue four or five dayes.

Afterwards you may uſe this Cerate following; or you may make a Cerate of the ſame things, as the Plaiſter before is made of, only adding ſome Ship-Pitch and Rozin of the Pine tree, of each a ſufficient quantity to make it a Cerate, and apply it over the Rupture.

Alſo you may make a Cerate after this manner.

Take Litharge, Gum-arabick, Tragacanth, Oppopanax, Bdellium, Galbanum of each half an ounce; Frankincenſe, Sarcocolla, Aloes, Syccatryna, Mummy Summack, Ariſtolochia both long and round; of each 2 drams.

Comphrey the greater, Cypreſs, Nutt Galls, of each two drams, humane blood half an ounce, bird-lime of the Oak, and glue of Fiſhes, of each two drams, powder what is to be powdred, and diſſolve the Gums in Vinegar, and with Pitch and Rozin of the Pine Tree, make thereof a Cerate for the grief aforeſaid.

Let the Rule of dyet, incline to heat and drying.

Let the Patient always wear a convenient Ligature or Truſs, beware of muc

much motion of the body, and obſerve a good dyet.

A healing Oyl, for ſuch as are troubled with Ruptures.

Take flowers of Roſemary, Burrage, Bugloſs, Camomile, Violets, Roſes, of each 1 handful, Stechas, Bay-leaves, Marjoram, Sage, of each half a handful; put them all ſmall, and infuſe them in vine two days, afterwards diſtil them by an Alembick; in which diſtillation, put Turpentine half a pound, Frankincenſe, Maſtick, Bdellium, of each two drams; let them be beaten ſmall, and put in the ſaid diſtillation two days, and after the ſecond day, add thereunto Nutmegs, Cloves, Cubebs, Mace, Ginger, Cardamoms; of each two ſcruples, lignum Aloes, half a dram, Amber half a dram, pulverize them, & let them infuſe 2 days in the ſaid diſtillation; then diſtil it again, increaſing your fire towards the end, and there will aſcend an oyl, which preſerve for your uſe.

An Oyntment experienced for Ruptures.

Take the fat of Moles, of a Weazel, and of Bear, and the juyce of Roſemary and Betony, of each what quantity you pleaſe, incorporate them together for

an oyntment, and moderately anoint the greived place therewith, and ye shall see a rare experiment thereof; it is a very subtile Oyntment, therefore use it not in very cold seasons.

For the more speedy help and ease of my Country-men; who cannot readily provide themselves with such Medicines as before; I will here declare unto them such simples as are useful for the cure of these infirmities, which they may gather themselves in the fields, when they stand in need.

Herbs for Ruptures.

Avens. This herb groweth up with dark green broad winged leaves, some what long and rough, they grow wild in many places under hedges, and by pathways in shadowy places; he that doth not know it, let him but bestow the pains to ask his Neighbour; some good old Woman, or other will quickly tell him: And with this herb make a decoction with Wine if you can get it, or else with fair water, or Whey in Summer time; it helps the Wind-Cholick, and inwardly heals burstness or a Rupture, it also comforts the Stomack, and opens obstructions of the Liver, and expels wind.

Wood Betony.

This Herb is known well, and is a good Neighbour to every one that will be acquainted with him, by reaſon of its ſingular virtues, which I ſhall not largely treat of here, it being deſigned for another occaſion, but only to this purpoſe: If you take the herb Betony and make it into fine powder, and make an Electuary thereof with honey, it wonderfully helps Ruptures, and alſo ſuch as ſpit or piſs blood, by reaſon of any inward bruiſe or fall.

Biſtort or Snake-weed, is another good Rupture herb; it hath a leafe almoſt like a dock leafe, but leſs and pointed at the end, the roots are blackiſh without, but reddiſh within and knobbed, it is uſually nurſed in Phyſick-Gardens, and you may find it beſt at the Apothecaries; the decoction of the Root in Wine, excellently availeth againſt all Ruptures and Burſtings, and likewiſe ſtayeth inward bleedings, helps inward bruiſes, and diſſolves congealed blood cauſed thereby.

Calamint or Mountain-Mint is alſo very effectual for the ſame, being uſed in a decoction.

The Roots of *Cinquefoile* being applyed pultis-wise outwardly; and both herb and root used in decoctions, and given inwardly, is singular good for Ruptures and bruises.

Clownes Woundwort, which growes usually in every Ditch about you, is inferiour to none for this purpose: you may make a syrup of the herb and keep by you; or use it green in a decoction to drink, and may make an oyntment or Plaister thereof, and apply it to the place of the Rupture; it hath a singular healing virtue.

Comphrey is an herb very well known and hath an excellent faculty for curing Ruptures, and knitting broken bones; you may use it in what manner you please; either in a pultis, unguent, Plaister, or inwardly in decoctions, syrup, or powder; the green herb being boyled in Summer, makes an excellent Sallet to eat with salt Beef or Bacon as some good House-wifes very well know, it strengthens the lungs, cures defluxions of flegme thereupon; and is good to strengthen the back, and stay the Running of the Reins.

The herb Cuckow-pintle, Cuckow-spitts, or Wake-Robbin, if it be distilled, and

and about an ounce of the distilled water thereof given at a time in some convenient drink, is very profitable for such as Labour under Ruptures and Burstnes.

The Elm is a tree very well known, and if you observe his leaves when they are green, you shal find little bladders upon them full of water; which water if you save it when it is fresh, and often dip Clothes therein and apply them to the Ruptures of Children, it is effectual to heal them, keeping up the *Rupture* with a convenient Truss.

An Oyntment, Oyl or Balsome being made of water; Ferne is likewise singular good for Ruptures or Burstings, the place being anointed with the same, so likewise may the decoction of the herb be drunk for the same purpose.

The decoction of the herb called Golden-Rodd, is likewise very prevalent for the same purpose, and to heal inward bruises, it doth grow plentifully in moist Copses, and low Grounds.

The herb Horse-tailes, which some also call Cats-tailes; which groweth in many barren meadows, and low wet places, and is generally known to every body, is singular good herb for Ruptures in

Children, the juyce or decoction being drunk, or applyed outwardly in Ointment, or otherwise: it also helps Ulcers of the Bladder, and Excoriations of the Intrails; and it is good against pissing of Blood and the Strangury, in man or woman. The Farmers would gladly have it out of their Grass, and so would I: And those that know the vertues thereof, will save them the charge of Weeders.

Ladies mantle is an herb likewise effectual for the same, being drunk inwardly, and outwardly applied.

Mallows and Marsh-mallows, is also good for such as are troubled with Ruptures, the Roots of Marsh-mallows, and the Seeds thereof being boyled in Wine or water, and drunk.

Mallow-leaves are excellent good for Excoriations of the Guts and Intrails, being boiled in Milk, and drunk.

The decoction of the herb Mullein, is profitable for those to drink, who labour under Ruptures.

The herb Orpine being bruised, or made into an Oynment, is likewise available for Ruptures, or Burstings, being outwardly applied to the place.

Wild Tansey or Silver-mountain, an herb

herb very well known ; it grows plentifully almoſt every where,is good for Ruptures in Children ; the decoction thereof being drunk, or a little of the powder of the herb dried, given in ſome of the diſtilled water thereof,with a little powder of Corral and Ivory added to it ; it helps alſo the Whites in Women, ſtayeth vomiting of Blood, and other Fluxes of the body.

The herb *Perfoliata* being called in Engliſh Thorowax, which grows in many Corn-fields of this Land, and is eaſie to be had ; cometh not ſhort of any in this excellent vertue for this grief: the decoction of the herb being drunk, or the powder of the dryed herb taken inwardly ; and an oynment made of the herb, or the green leaves applied outwardly, is very good for Ruptures in Children, if it be uſed in time.

The Roots of Tormentil alſo being uſed inwardly and outwardly, as before is directed, is very Soveraign for Ruptures and Burſtings, and likewiſe for bruiſes and falls.

Thus have I ſet before you variety of Medicines, both Compound and Simple, for that ſo great affliction the Burſtneſs,

and also for many other Infirmities; I shall only add a word or two, touching Infirmities of the Back, and the *Gonorrhea*, and so conclude.

When any such accident as a pain, or weakness in the Back happens, whether it be occasioned by any bruise or strain, or otherwise however; at the first do not go about to take such Medicines as Tradition hath dictated to you good to strengthen the Back, as Clary and Eggs, and the like; for in this you do more hurt than good, and hinder your Cure rather than help it: Therefore first of all when any such Infirmity falls upon you, it is good to use some gentle purging cleansing Medicine, to mundifie and cleanse the Back, Reins and Kidneys, and resist and carry away any putrified matter that might there settle; and for this purpose a Purge of Cassia and Rhabarb is very good, which may be made after this manner:

Take Cassia newly drawn out of the Canes one ounce, Rhabarb in powder 1 dram, Syrup of Violets or Marsh-mallows; mix it, and take it in the morning, in some Posset-drink or White-wine.

You may also make a gentle Purgation

on with Electuary Lenitivum, Confectio Hamech, and a little washed Turpentine afterwards, if there be heat in the Back.

Take a new-laid Egg, 3 or 4 spoonfuls of Red-Rose-water, a penny worth of White-sugar-candy in powder, and a little Nutmeg grated, beat them altogether till the Egg and the Rose-water be incorporated, and drink it at night going to bed: it's a fine pleasant, cooling, and healing Medicine.

Afterwards you may strengthen the Back with Electuaries, Pills and Plaisters, whereof you have choice prescribed in this Book.

Of Gonorrhea or Running of the Reins.

This Disease is defined to be an involuntary Flux, or Emission of the natural Sperm; it's called a *Gonorrhea* from the word *Gonos, Semen, & Rhein, fluere.*

The ordinary Cure is by Remotion of the Cause; the Causes and Signs may be reckoned up to be four:

The first, from the Spermatick Vessels.

The second, from the part of the Sperm.

The third, from the Reins.

The fourth, from the principal Members.

The

The *Gonorrhea* proceeds from the Sperm, either from abundance of Sperm, as it happens in Sanguine perſons, whoſe Bodies are repleated with much blood; from fluxibility and waterineſs of the Sperm, as in flegmatick perſons.

Alſo from Acuity, Sharpneſs and Mordacity of the Sperm which ſtimulates, the expulſive vertue as in cholerick perſons it often happens, and continually flows without any erection of the Yard.

From the Spermatick Veſſels it alſo proceeds.

Either by reaſon of the debility of the Retentive-faculty and ſtrength of the expulſive, or by reaſon of the too much tenderneſs and laxation of the Veſſels: Likewiſe it ſometimes comes by reaſon of ſome Convulſion in the Veſſels, which contracts the Nerves and Muſcles about the Spermatick Veſſels, and expels the Sperm, together with Urine and dregs; this often happens to ſuch as labour under the Falling-ſickneſs.

A Gonorrhea may alſo proceed from the Reins by their too much heat, continually attracting the Spermatick matter to the Spermatick Veſſels, whereby the Veſſels are dilated.

It

It also, and that now adays, most generally comes from the Principals, that is, from an inordinate desire and concupiscence after venereous actions, and unlawful Coitions, which often causes virulent and fœtid running of the Reins; which if not timely looked to, will soon ulcerate and come to the *French*-----. But I intend not here to speak any further of the *Pocky Clap*, because I would not offend chast Ears, nor give offence to *Knaves* and *Queants*; but to proceed to speak of the Cure of the *Gonorrhea*, proceeding from Repletion of Blood, and superabounding Sperm.

If the Blood abound, the first means is to use Phlebotomy; either open the Basilica, or the Cephalica, or a common Vein, then use subtile and cooling Dyet, such as may cleanse the blood.

If it proceed from sharpness of the blood, endeavour to mundifie it; first, by opening a Vein, and then by evacuating the cholerick matter: thus,

Take Myrobolans two drams, Prunes five, Sebestens eight, Jujubes ten, Violets half a handful; cut them and boyl them in one pint of water, till a third part be consumed; then strain it, and take

take enough of the Colature to diſſolve, of Caſſia one ounce, Rhabarb one dram; give it in the morning.

Inſtead of Rhabarb, uſe half a dram of the Bark of yellow Myrabolans, finely powdred, and give it warm if you have no Rhabarb.

Trochis for the ſame.

Take of the Trochis of Roſes two drams, Lettice, and Cucumer-ſeeds, each half a dram, Purſlain half a dram, Camphire two grans Red Roſes one dram; pulverize what is to be powdred, and with the Muſcilage of Quince-ſeeds, form Troches thereof, let every one be a dram, and take one in the morning, diſſolved in water of Mint or Dill.

An Electuary for the ſame.

Take Seeds of Rue, Nettles, Agnus, Caſtus, Mints, of each two drams; Cloves, Frankincenſe, Lignum Aloes, of each half a dram; *Lapis Hæmatitis*, *Galls*, Balauſtes, of each one ſcruple; pulverize all ſubtilly, and with a ſufficient quantity of Clarified Honey, make thereof an Electu-

Electuary, of which take in the morning the quantity of half a ſpoonful, three hours before dinner.

An Unction for the Reins.

Take Oyl of Roſes, Mirtles, Water-Lillies, of each one ounce, ſeeds of Lettice, Cucumers, Purſlain, of each half a dram; Roſes, Mirtles, Shavings of Ivory, of each one ſcruple; podwer what is to be powdred, and with a little wax make it into an Oyntment for the Reins.

If it proceed from watryneſs and flegme, evacuate it thus.

Take of Turbith four ſcruples, *Diacathalicon* half an ounce, pulverize the Turbith, and with Aqua-mellis diſſolve it, and give it in the morning.

An Oyntment for the ſame.

Take Oyl of Maſtick, Rue, Lillies, of each one ounce, ſeeds of Agnus, Caſtus, Nettles, Rue, of each one ſcruple; powder what is to be powdred, and with a little wax make thereof an ungu ent for the Reins.

Then give ſuch Medicines as have a

property to help the the Running of the Reins, ſuch may be Electuaries, Unctions, Powders, and Pills.

An Electuary.

Take burnt Harts-horne, flower of Acorns, Galls, Dapis Hæmatitis, ſeeds of Agnus Caſtus, and Lettice of each one dram, powder them all ſubtilly, and with a ſufficient quantity of Honey, make it into an Electuary.

But if the Patients body be waſted, and dryed by the flowing of the diſeaſe, then give him ſome Reſtorative Electuary, and let him eat meats of eaſie digeſtion, and good nouriſhment.

An Oyntment for the Running of the Reins where there is much heat and Sharpneſs.

Take Oyl of Roſes half an ounce, both Saunders, *terra ſigillata*, Acorn-Cups, Galls, Myrrh, Lapis Hæmatitis, dry Coriander, of each one dram: Camphire two drams, adding a little juyce of Night-ſhade Lettice, and a little Vinegar; boyl it a little, and with white wax make thereof an oyntment, wherewith anoint the loines and genitals. *Re-*

Restringent Pills.

Take Amber, Mastick and Corral; fine Rozen in powder, and Bole-Armonick, of each what quantity you please, with washt Turpentine; make Pills thereof, and take 3 or 4 at a time.

Thus I have now counselled both Men and Women, in both private and publick infirmities to help themselves; wishing them the Profit, and God the Glory.

FINIS.